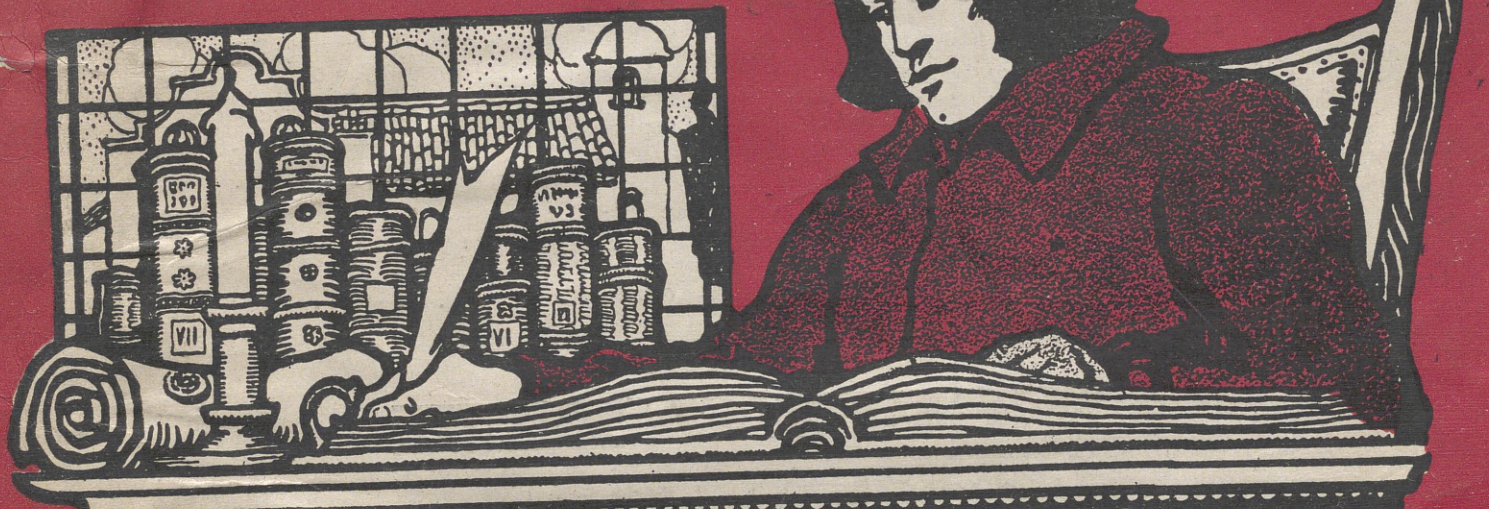


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The GRAPHIC



Twenty-Second Year---July 4, 1914

Los Angeles, California—Price Ten Cents

July - Nov 1914
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No. 6 -

THIS WEEK'S FEATURES

Captain Fredericks: A Character Study
Flamboyant Judicial Aspirants
When is a Commissioner? Case of Martin Bekins
Bulging Banks Reveal Fine Portent
By the Way: Inside Gossip of Men and Events
Rare Old Plays Uncovered
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Drama League Gives "Chitra"
Bernard Shaw: Views on Children Dissected
Society, Theaters, Music, Art, Book Reviews,
Finance, News of the Week in Brief

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THE GRAPHIC

Vol. XLIV--No. 6

Los Angeles, July 4, 1914

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TWENTY-SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION

SAMUEL TRAVERS CLOVER :: EDITOR

RANDOLPH BARTLETT :: ASSOCIATE



FREDERICKS, THE STANDARD BEARER

THAT the Progressives have come to the conclusion that Captain John D. Fredericks will be the Republican nominee for governor is creditable to their prescience and in acknowledging, as the Tribune did, a few days ago, that the able district attorney will put up a stiff fight, recognition is given to a palpable truth. In the north there is no particular enthusiasm noticeable over the Ralston or Keesling candidacy Fredericks more than equalling either of the San Franciscans in their home city in popular regard. South of the Tehachapi the Los Angeles man has a clear field and with an even break in the bay cities he will easily achieve the nomination at the primary election August 25.

Conceiving this to be a self-evident fact the question is: Can Fredericks attract the full Republican registration at the November election? We believe he can. His personality is engaging, his record an enviable one, his sturdy Americanism, the legacy of three centuries of American forbears, a splendid asset. On the stump, he will prove an earnest and convincing speaker gaining thousands of votes in his pre-primary campaigns and adding to his prestige in the one that will follow. He has behind him the unsullied record of public duty performed in Los Angeles county for the last sixteen years, in which time his services to his constituents were much more than of local import. Notably was this true of his work in the oiled roads litigation, his success in which saved to the cities and counties of the state hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Captain Fredericks will loom large in the eyes of the plain people as his manly traits and sterling character are unfolded. He is, like all really big men, of simple speech and unassuming ways, earnest for the right, strong in his convictions and persistent in his efforts, once enlisted for battle. He is a deep student of criminology and has well-defined ideas for the reformation of the unfortunates of society. These he has set forth unobtrusively, but succinctly, revealing the broad spirit of humanities that possesses him. Love of country is inherent in him and his patriotism, without spreadeagle proclivities, is one of his ruling characteristics. While the law is his profession Captain Fredericks is, first of all, a human being and one in close sympathy with the joys and sorrows of his fellowmen. Of democratic tendencies, in the larger sense of the term, he has profound faith in the masses and is ready at all times to trust their conclusions once they are

thoroughly enlightened on any controversial subject. That he will make a winning campaign is the firm belief of his friends who know him well, an opinion in which The Graphic thoroughly coincides.

COMMERCIAL BALM IN GILEAD

FROM all parts of the United States the reports are in harmony as to the well-filled banks whose bulky deposits are only awaiting the psychological moment to go into general service and restore an era of business activity to the country. That Mr. Wilson is right in his analysis of the temporary halt of progress in the world of commerce and industry is evidenced by the material conditions that everywhere confront the student of economics. Crops, for example, are abundant and of high grade, the yield from customs revenue will be many millions of dollars above the estimate and the surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary disbursements will be \$30,000,000. These significant features, allied with phenomenal bank deposits, reveal the wholesome condition of the country and combine to prove that the President is not far astray in his assertion that the trouble with business is psychological.

With the opening of the new federal reserve banks September 1 we look for a marked revival of trade in all lines. The aim of the new system of centralized banking is that it shall be to our state banks what the national government is to state governments, supplementing but never interfering with the legitimate functions of the other. The psychologic effect of federal reserve banks on the various communities cannot be otherwise than inspiring and optimistic in tendency. The fact that local members may be assured of ready rediscount accommodations on approved commercial paper, in case of unusual demand for cash, is bound to give buoyancy to the money market and encourage expansion in all legitimate avenues of trade. As this feeling permeates the country the impetus to commerce will be prodigious and of widespread extent.

So to all business men prone to worry we say be of good cheer, there is not the slightest occasion for moping. The outlook, to our notion, is of a most roseate character and will be productive in short order of a tremendous rush of trade that will keep our manufacturers and mercantile houses jumping as never before in the history of the country. Perk up, gentlemen! The Democratic administration is not the villainous thing that the unselfish patriot, Theodore Roosevelt, would have you believe. There is balm in Gilead yet.

FLAMBOYANT JUDICIAL ASPIRANTS

STARTLING billboards, occupying much linear measurement and producing the garish effect of full-sheet circus posters are unpleasant features of the present campaign for primary selection of judicial material in this county. One ambitious candidate who aspires to the presiding justiceship of the second appellate district court, whose limited practice as a lawyer in trying contested cases, prior to taking a seat on the superior bench, is only equalled by his brief experience as a judge is, perhaps, the most flagrant offender in respect to circus-advertising. Others, against their wishes, have been forced into a poster campaign, if only to minify the supposed advantages gained by the chief sinner.

But we cannot agree that the public is so un-

discerning as to be willing to give its suffrage preference to a judicial aspirant who is guilty of transgressing the canons of good taste in so unpardonable a manner. Even the most obtuse voter realizes dimly that a judgeship should not go to the candidate who chases it with a lariat, with brass band accompaniment. He has a feeling that as near as may be the office in this case should seek the man and when this attitude is reversed he begins to entertain suspicions. Let us hope, for the sake of our courts of review, that in this instance the circus effect has been so overdone that the most unobservant of citizens may detect the tinsel and tawdry in the judicial campaign now upon us and eschew the rambunctious individual bent on invading the appellate court to its detriment.

We repeat, to its detriment, for it is wholly unlikely that the one-term superior court judge of circus-like propensities, who yearns for unearned promotion can bring to the second district court of appeal anything like the qualities that have distinguished that body through its present and past members. Heretofore the appellate court has occupied an enviable position among the bench and bar of the state by reason of its equitable and impeccable decisions. If it is to maintain this well-earned prestige it is imperative that as between Judge Conrey and Judge Gavin W. Craig—the ripened experience of the former as contrasted with the comparative inexperience of the latter—no mistake is made at the polls. We have no personal feeling toward Judge Craig, but having a deep sense of the obligation resting upon the appellate court we feel impelled to express forcible dissent to the methods employed by Judge Craig in prosecuting his canvas, believing his success at the primary would prove a serious wrench to the proprieties.

WHEN IS A COMMISSIONER?

TECHNICALLY considered, Mayor Rose is correct in his attitude respecting the resignation of Mr. Bekins from the board of public utilities. As the appointive officer the city executive takes the ground that in him rests the right of acceptance of all withdrawals from the public service whenever the retiring member owes his position to the executive, whether past or present. This is not to be successfully controverted and in ignoring the notice of Mr. Bekins' resignation, made to the city council, and transmitted to the mayor through the city clerk, his honor is well within the law that governs in such cases. Until Mr. Bekins conforms to charter requirements he may be regarded as still a member of the commission.

However, it would be folly to insist on a strict adherence to the letter of the law in treating with this case. Mr. Bekins has shown by his non-attendance at board meetings that the duties of the office do not appeal to him and, doubtless, he is only too glad to retire from a position that had become untenable. In choosing to present his resignation to the city council the inference is that he deliberately flouted the mayor, with whose policies, assumably, he is not in sympathy. For the city executive to maintain that Mr. Bekins is still a member of the public utilities board and to desist from filling what is practically a vacancy would savor of inconsistency, since the mayor has gone on record as desiring Mr. Bekins' effacement from the commission.

Far better to ignore the personal slight and consider the incident as closed by appointing a

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new commissioner. The utilities board is only two-thirds complete so long as the real vacancy exists and to count Mr. Bekins as an actual member is grotesque. Moreover, it is unfair to the two sitting members that the extra duties of the third man should fall upon them, just as it is subversive of the city's interests that the full complement of the board is lacking. We opine that Mayor Rose will have to pocket the personal affront to his dignity and name a successor to Mr. Bekins. Whether or not such a course will affect detrimentally the legal actions of the reorganized board is a question for the city attorney to consider. It hardly seems possible.

WHY THE COLONEL FEELS FINE

WITH great interest we learn that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt returned from Pittsburgh Wednesday where, in a political speech, he attacked the Wilson administration, "feeling fine." This is good to know. How warming to the American heart to learn that President Wilson, one of the most conscientious executives the White House has harbored in many years, has been raked over the coals by a former President, not because Mr. Wilson is a horse-thief or charlatan, but because Mr. Roosevelt is desirous of supplanting him in 1916 and with that high ambition in view seeks to undermine the confidence of the people in their chief magistrate. Lofty and inspiring motive, isn't it?

We could wish that the specific charges made by Mr. Roosevelt against the Wilson administration were on file, but what the 1912 defeated candidate said of his successful opponent is, unfortunately, not at hand. Perhaps, the Colonel is not in sympathy with the lowered tariffs. We recall that in his seven years' occupancy of the White House he never burdened his messages to congress with any demands for tariff revision, although an aroused electorate was clamoring for legislative action in that direction. Mr. Roosevelt takes delight in denouncing Mr. Wilson for his constructive policies, meanwhile, announcing that Amos Pinchot's attitude toward the "angel" of the party, Mr. George W. Perkins, is unthinkable and that if Perkins is read out the Colonel will go too. Mr. Perkins has a tender regard for the trusts, hence we may infer that the trusts are looked upon with a kindly eye by the Colonel.

Since the Roosevelt ultimatum the Pinchot utterance has tapered off to a whisper. Doubtless, the Pinchot following realizes that while the party can get along without Perkins it dare not throw the Colonel overboard—at least, not while a campaign is in full blast. Meanwhile, the Roosevelt attack on Wilson is hailed with acclaim by the ones with whom Perkins is non persona grata. It is a queer world, my masters.

JAPAN SHOULD INSIST ON HER RIGHTS

JAPAN is well within the facts in declaring that the California alien land law bill is discriminatory and unfair and in declining to proceed with the discussion of a new treaty until Secretary Bryan has returned a satisfactory reply to the diplomatic correspondence that came to a cessation last August the wounded Nipponese pride is disclosed. It will be remembered that no demand in California existed for the obnoxious alien land law; it was railroaded through the last legislature at the behest of the governor as an administration measure. On the authority of Mr. Meyer Lissner, high in the counsels of the governor, "it was passed to teach Washington a lesson in handling foreign affairs."

Of course, it matters little to Gov. Johnson that for a state to interfere in the country's foreign relations is wholly gratuitous and a work of supererogation. It was Johnson's idea to teach Mr. Wilson a lesson and with execrable taste and great unwisdom he proceeded to do so, compelling his following in the house and senate to get the bill passed despite the protests of many im-

portant civic bodies. Mr. Chester Rowell, who would be United States senator, drafted the first bill for the governor which, not proving satisfactory, that other Progressive candidate for the United States senate, Mr. Francis Heney, tried his hand and with Attorney General Webb's help it was licked into shape and accepted by the legislature to the disgust of a large portion of the electorate of the state.

How proud Messrs. Heney and Rowell must be over the fact that they aided in the passage of a narrow and vicious measure whose chief function has been to inspire bitterness toward this country by a proud and progressive nation! Why shouldn't a hard working Japanese subject own land in California which his industry turns from profitless desert land into fertile acres? If he makes two blades of grass grow where none grew before he is contributing to the general prosperity of the commonwealth and to that extent is far superior to the land speculator who holds thousands of non-productive acres for a rise in price. As to his being a race menace, what affectation! Where a few thousand only of his kind came to these shores in 1913, two hundred and fifty-five thousand of south of Italy immigrants were registered, or forty times a greater menace to American labor than the Japanese.

We shall hope to see the President presently take the question out of the hands of the secretary of state and insist on justice for the Japanese. We have, by a treaty still in existence, guaranteed to Japanese subjects the same rights accorded other aliens and it is the duty of the federal government to insure the carrying out of the terms of that treaty. Mr. Wilson's sense of honor is strongly defined and when he is convinced that an injustice has been dealt Japan he is morally certain to move in the matter. Speed the day.

GRATIFYING WORK OF MEDIATORS

APPARENTLY, the efforts of President Wilson to reach an amicable settlement of the Mexican difficulties have not been in vain, all covert sneers to the contrary, notwithstanding. That war has been averted by the mediators is not to be questioned and with the issues now confined to the two opposing parties in Mexico with the United States as the mediating influence between the Huertistas and Constitutionalists, distinct progress toward ultimate peace has been made. Throughout the conference Mr. Wilson has been unwavering in his demand for the elimination of Huerta and in this he has shown commendable consistency. That the Carranzistas will uphold him in his contention is not to be doubted.

Of course, all danger is not yet passed. Huerta is an uncertain element and at any moment an indiscreet act on either side may render abortive the work of the mediators; but with the penning of Huerta in the capital and the paucity of ammunition among the so-called rebels the outlook for a pacificatory settlement of the troublous affairs in the Mexican republic is brighter than at any time since Madero was foully dealt with. Diplomats attempt to belittle the work of the mediators by criticizing their manner of procedure but if desirable results are obtained what matter if the methods are a trifle crude? After all, Mexico is only partially civilized and fine diplomacy would be wasted in too many instances to admit of being finical as to ways and means.

Not only has Mr. Wilson grasped every opportunity to avert hostilities between this country and our neighbor, but his prompt acceptance of the volunteered services of the A B C nations has immensely strengthened our hand in the Latin-American republics, whose people have had an object lesson in respect to our honorable intentions more potent than years of diplomatic asseverance could have assured. If it is neces-

sary to "stand by" the choice of the people of Mexico for President, when the elimination of Huerta is complete, we shall hope to see the same powers that were represented at Niagara Falls co-operating with the United States in maintaining the new government at Mexico City. Never mind, England, Germany or France. This is a question to be settled by the two Americas and it is best for all concerned that it be accomplished from within. The effect will be to merge the interests of the United States with the mediator powers, thus making the cause a common one. Perhaps, Mr. Roosevelt may find additional material for attack in this brilliant stroke of President Wilson.

DISSENSIONS IN SCHOOL AFFAIRS

FRIENDLY and unfriendly persons alike will approve the decision of the board of education to hear in detail the charges preferred by the minority membership against School Superintendent John H. Francis who is eager to meet the accusations lodged against him by those opposed to his administration of city school affairs. While there are no specific charges on file against Mr. Francis, there is generalization to the effect that he is hampered by too much politics in the schools from which he is unable to extricate himself. It is urged by his detractors that he is not in close sympathy with the teachers' point of view and that the merit system is largely ignored by him in making promotions. Friends of the primary grades believe he is unevenly interested in the intermediate school system to the detriment of the elemental branch of education. Temperamental unfitness is also charged.

Mr. Francis enters an emphatic denial to these detractors and will be ready to meet them when the trial board calls a hearing. Replying to the alleged deterioration of the elementary schools the superintendent asserts that they have received more attention and made better progress during his incumbency of office than at any similar period of their history. Salaries of teachers have been increased, many lines of new development introduced and the teaching force greatly strengthened. As to favored promotions Mr. Francis retorts that recommendations have been made only after the unanimous consent of all the superintendents in conference. He declares that assistant superintendents would not unite in a recommendation on any other than a merit basis, sentimentally adding, "this, of course, can and will be substantiated."

Naturally, the welfare of the public schools is dear to the heart of every citizen and if the present superintendent is not the man for the position he will have to vacate. But however high an opinion one may have of the three opposing school trustees, who, doubtless, are actuated by the finest motives, the feeling is widespread that Mr. Francis has been a tower of strength to the school system and that if he has to go it will prove a loss as severe as that felt when Professor Moore, that splendid educationalist who preceded Francis, was attacked and in disgust, resigned the superintendency. A better equipped educator than Dr. Moore Los Angeles never honored with the position and it was a regrettable day for the schools when he accepted a call to Yale university. Is that experience to be repeated with Mr. Francis? Is a good man to be sacrificed through misunderstandings that might be eliminated if a spirit of compromise could be injected into this unfortunate squabble?

Appendices Not Missed

All three of the recently deprived club members, Lute Bradford, Duffy Schwarz and Don McFarland are back to normal, each looking better than ever for the removal of his vermiform appendix. Bradford has been wooing the color to his cheeks at Lake Tahoe. Duffy Schwarz is on the golf links and Dan McFarland is getting ready to issue a challenge to all Country Club members. It is a happy ending to a bit of superfluity.

Again the cruel knife has been applied to the Tribune payroll, and, I understand, a bulletin has appeared upon the board of the Express and Tribune editorial departments announcing a consolidation of the two staffs. Art departments, city editors and managing editors of the two

publications are to be combined. Presumably, Jim Bloor, by reason of seniority, will be made city editor of the two papers, with an assistant for day work on the Express and one for night work on the Tribune. The managing editor's chair will be occupied (to use the phrase of Brother Simpson of Sacramento) by the managing editor of the Tribune, L. A. Hoskins, while E. B. Lilley is to become business manager of the paper, which will be a new shift for him. Meanwhile J. Clem Arnold is giving the real, shining example of "sitting in a manager's chair" for as manager of all the Earl newspapers, yet without authority to carry out any of his ideas, he continues to draw the largest salary probably of any newspaper employe in Los Angeles, with the possible exception of Maximilian Ihmsen.

Influence of One Play

It is interesting to note that the Church Federation is considering asking for an ordinance requiring medical inspection and isolation of all vagrants of both sexes who come under the observation of the police. This is a direct result of the performance of "Damaged Goods" at the Mason Opera House, and the church never paid the stage a higher tribute. Any doctor and many a layman who have studied the facts, could have told the church folk of the necessity for such an ordinance, but they probably would not have paid any attention. Yet they could not escape the direct mandate from the Brioux play, though, possibly few of the active members of the federation are playgoers. It was the awakening of public consciousness of the evil which reached the Church Federation, and it was a play which did the awakening.

Author of "Charley's Aunt" Dead

Who has not laughed at "Charley's Aunt?" It seems more than twenty-four years since we first reveled in the pure nonsense of this farce, so great that it not only achieved a tremendous success for itself and made a great fortune for its author, Brandon Thomas, but was the forerunner of scores of lesser farces which vainly sought to imitate its qualities. Mr. Thomas died in London, June 19, only fifty-eight years of age. He was a native of Liverpool, trained as a civil engineer, but in 1879 abandoned that profession to go on the stage, where he had a successful career for twenty-eight years. He toured America in 1885, in the company of Rosina Vokes. He wrote a dozen or more comedies. "Charley's Aunt" was originally produced at the Royalty Theatre, London, in 1892, with W. S. Penley in the leading role. It has had many thousand performances in all parts of the world and in numerous languages.

Good News from Judge McKinley

Judge J. W. McKinley is enjoying the salubrious breezes at Carmel and writes me that he has been devoting himself to golf and has attained an excellence about on a parity with that of Wilson and Bryan in the policy of government (fine). He adds, "I usually foozle and go into all the bunkers." I'm afraid that the Judge is an incorrigible standpatter. He thinks I am hopeless because I entertain an honest admiration for the President.

Greek Belies Ancient Saying

"Beware of the Greeks carrying gifts," is a saying which has come down from Homer. There is one Greek vegetable pedlar who serves an exclusive clientele in the western part of the city who has dispelled the sinister reflection upon his countrymen in the minds of about one hundred women at least. One young matron who was fortunate enough to become one of his customers—he will not accept everybody—was suspicious of him at first. When he brought in the day's supplies of vegetables and fruit there would almost always be included in the basket, and not in the bill, a fine peach, a bunch of grapes or similar "extra." So she watched for the lapse from honesty, remembering the Homeric line. She was agreeably disappointed. Not only did he maintain absolute integrity, but he appointed himself a watchdog of the family purse. "Have you any green corn?" she asked one day. "Yes, but it is not good," was the astonishing answer, and he showed her that it was so. New potatoes he would not sell her for several weeks after they first appeared on the market—"Just like eating money," he remarked, though when she insisted at last that she had company for dinner and new potatoes were needed to maintain the gastronomic harmony of the meal, he supplied them, with many shakes of the head and doleful grimaces at the extravagance. One customer he

abandoned when she rebuked him sharply because a melon he had sold her the day before was not of a full flavor. "I do my best. I guess you had better get your vegetables somewhere else," and apologies and protestations were of no avail. He never came back. Thursdays he will not appear, nor, of course, Sundays, nor if there is heavy rain. "Why should one be miserable just to make a little more money?" he asks. John Chinaman has been extolled as the ideal huckster, but his virtues are negative. I challenge anyone to produce the equal of my Greek.



MY prize this week is a 1734 edition of "Measure for Measure," by Mr. William Shakespeare; "printed for J. Tonson, and the rest of the proprietors; and sold by the booksellers of London and Westminster." While it is true that the first edition of this play is in the folio Shakespeare (1623), only two succeeding editions (outside of the later folios of 1632, 1664 and 1685) precede any copy of 1734. They are the Sir William Davenant edition of 1673, really a mixture of "Measure for Measure" and "Much Ado About Nothing" and the Charles Geldon edition of 1700, in which the editor takes great liberties with the text as originally written by Mr. Shakespeare. My find, then, is the first unadulterated edition following the original text, outside of the folios, and on that account is greatly to be treasured.

In a foreword W. Chetwood, "prompter to his majesty's company of comedians at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane," makes this tart announcement: "Whereas, R. Walker and his accomplices have printed and published several of Shakespeare's plays and, to screen their innumerable errors, advertise that they are printed as they are acted;" and industriously report that the said plays are printed from copies made use of at the theaters: I, therefore, declare, in justice to the proprietors, whose right is basely invaded, as well as in defence of myself, that no person ever had, directly or indirectly, from me any such copy or copies; neither would I be accessory, on any account, to the imposing on the public, such useless, pirated and maimed editions, as are published by the said R. Walker."

Fairly good roast for Pirate Walker, if it was written one hundred and eighty years ago. But it did little good; that he kept on his piratical course undeterred by the scoldings of prompters is seen in the fact that for several years thereafter R. Walker continued to issue "maimed" editions of Mr. Shakespeare's plays, which, apparently, were the property of a syndicate of publishers in the first quarter of the eighteenth century. How they acquired their rights is not clear. "Measure for Measure," by the way, was probably written in 1603 and first acted at court December 26, 1604. Coleridge regarded it as the "most agreeable" of Shakespeare's works.

With this same Tonson 1734 edition of "Measure for Measure" is bound "The Tragical History of King Richard III" with the Colley Cibber alterations, just as the actor-manager produced the play at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane. In 1734 Cibber was sixty-three, but the play had held the boards for more than thirty years then and continued to do so for upward of a century when the original text was substituted. Shakespeare is supposed to have written King Richard III in 1597, although Malone inclines to the opinion that the date should be 1593. He omits to give good reason for his guess and as the publication of the quarto in which it appeared was 1597, that is probably the truer date.

Besides these two Shakespearean plays my prize collection contains Mrs. Susanna Centlivre's "The Busie Body: A Comedy," bearing the date 1737, and showing it to be the sixth edition. Mrs. Centlivre was an actress and dramatist who had been dead fourteen years when my copy of her play was published. It was first acted in 1709 when the author was about forty. That she was born in Ireland is suspected, but not positively known. From the dedication of her play to the right honorable Lord John Sommers, president of her majesty's privy council, in which the author

flatters his lordship most outrageously, I incline to the belief in her Irish nativity. Susanna closes her peroration in these words: "And here, my lord, the occasion seems fair for me to engage in a panegyrick upon those natural and acquired abilities which so brightly adorn your person; but I shall resist that temptation, being conscious of the inequality of a female pen to so masculine an attempt (subtle); and having no other ambition than to subscribe myself, my lord, your lordship's most humble and most obedient servant, Susanna Centlivre." Susanna's husband is reported to have been chief cook to Queen Anne and George I.

Beaumont and Fletcher, those unequalled dramatic co-partners, are responsible for "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife," another comedy that appears in my newly-acquired collection, bearing date of 1753. Evidently, these several plays were in pamphlet form when brought together to make a bound book, which accounts for the varying dates. The joint authors flourished in the early part of the seventeenth century and "Rule a Wife" was first played in 1624, although it was not printed until 1640. For ten years Beaumont and Fletcher collaborated. The former was the statelier writer of the two, but Fletcher was a master of brilliant dialogue and sprightly repartee; he probably is mainly responsible for the comedy "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife."

George Farquhar is the playwright responsible for the comedy, "The Recruiting Officer," the most successful of the half dozen plays he wrote. This also is included in the collection falling to my browsing this week, having the date of 1736. Farquhar was born in Londonderry in 1678 and died in April 1707. He tried the stage but was unsuccessful and later blossomed forth as a playwright, making a hit in "Love in a Battle," which was produced at Drury Lane in 1698-99. Obtaining a lieutenant's commission in the army in 1702 he saw service enough to enable him to write "The Recruiting Officer," which held the boards for many years after his death. In addition to the two plays mentioned Farquhar wrote "A Constant Couple," "Sir Harry Wildair," "The Inconstant," "The Stage Coach," "The Twin Rivals" and "The Beaux' Stratagem."

Last in the collection of tragedies and comedies is "The Fair Penitent," written by Nicholas Rowe in 1703. My copy is dated 1742. The author died in 1718 at the age of forty-four. In 1715 he was made English poet laureate. "Jane Shore" and "Lady Jane Grey" are the product of his pen; also "The Ambitious Step-mother," "Tamerlane" and "Ulysses." Rowe was a student of Shakespeare and in 1709 edited an edition of the master playwright's works. I find that the great English actress, Mrs. Anne Bracegirdle, was the original Lavinia in "The Fair Penitent," Horatio being played by the famous Thomas Betterton who in 1661 was a member of Davenant's Lincoln's Inn Fields Theater. Pepys in his diary refers to Betterton as the best actor he ever saw. Mrs. Bracegirdle had an epilogue to speak in "The Fair Penitent," in which she scolds those husbands who neglect their wives. She closes:

If you would e'er bring constancy in fashion
You men must first begin the reformation;
Then shall the golden age of love return,
No turtle for her wandering mate shall mourn,
No foreign charms shall cause domestic strife
But every married man shall toast his wife.

Rowe, by the way, although ten years the junior of Anne Bracegirdle, was deeply in love with the actress who, however, favored his rival, William Congreve, one of the greatest comedy writers of his times. Mrs. Bracegirdle retired from the stage in 1707 when the rising star of Mrs. Oldfield became lustrous, after nearly forty years of continuous triumph. She played once again at Betterton's benefit in 1709, her last appearance.

S. T. C.

Achievement

Through weary years I struggled for the heights.
Often I faltered, oft the way I missed.
Too oft I paused, with willing ear to list
The winning voice that to the plains invites.
Often it seemed achievement but requites
Effort too stern. Still did my soul resist
The backward call, and in its course persist.

Scorning the valley and its dear delights,
I turned my eyes still upward; at the last
I trod the topmost steps with weary feet.
By bloody footprints is the story told
Of that long journey. Heavily it past,
But at its end life's triumph seemed complete
I'd gained the heights. But, God! the heights are cold.

—WILLOUGHBY RODMAN

Shaw the Childless Gives Views on Parentage By Randolph Bartlett

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW'S function in England is strongly akin to that of the suffragettes. When a lady with a disguised brick demolishes a plate-glass window it is not that she has any practical spite against the owner of the window or the company which insured it—if there be companies in England which still will take such risks. It is simply that she wants to get a hearing for another matter which has nothing whatever to do with the smashing of windows, and seeks the most spectacular method possible of gaining an audience. Her theory is that if she makes herself enough of a nuisance in this way the owners of plate glass windows will organize to remove the motive she has for wanting an audience. The Shawian process is too similar for it to be necessary here to carry out the figure. Had I the privilege of one hundred and twenty-five pages, the length of the latest Shaw preface, I could hold forth extensively, and, I believe, entertainingly on this point.

Mr. Shaw, I think I am right in stating, has no children; therefore, his right to discourse for one hundred and twenty-five pages upon "Parents and Children" is clear. "The idea of the likes of her thryin' to tache me how to bring up my children," said the Irish mother in the tenement, of the settlement worker; "Hoven't I buried seven?" With Mr. Shaw it is the converse. Of course he would reply to this that only the childless man is in a position to speak with authority of the relations of parents and children, because his judgment is not warped by emotion, and this is typical of Shaw. He would recreate the universe out of theories. For him there is no human equation. That which is demonstrable by logic, even if the logic is worked out by tricks of phrase that betray the unscrupulous debater, is to him the thing which society must come to sooner or later, or else go to the demnition bowwows. Yet not even Shaw will admit that the course of social evolution is downward; ergo, the conditions which he sets forth as ideal are likewise inevitable, and this establishes him firmly among the prophets.

However, while Mr. Shaw has no children, he allows no person to jump at the conclusion that he never was a child himself. This is a point which his readers might be pardoned for disbelieving, were it not supported by the evidence of Archibald Henderson's biography, and Henderson being totally lacking in the imaginative capacity necessary to conceive such a fact independently, this must be accepted as final corroboration. Now while the Henderson book bears all the marks of having been dictated by Shaw himself, still in view of the fact that Shaw was a child at one time, and that this is his only concrete basis for taking upon himself the task of writing about children and parents, it might be profitable to recall what Henderson said of this period in the life of the great satirist: "In many ways, Miss Gurly's (Shaw's mother) marriage proved a disappointment. Her husband, one of the most impecunious of men, was far too poor to enable her to live on the scale to which she had been accustomed. . . . The formative influences of Shaw's early life were of a nature to inculcate in him that disbelief in popular education . . . so deeply ingrained in his work and character." When Shaw dictated this passage to Archibald Henderson previous to 1911, it is altogether unlikely that he foresaw that three years later he would make the following statement in his preface to "Misalliance": "Here we have come to the central question: a fact nobody avows, which is yet the true explanation of the monstrous system of child imprisonment and torture which we disguise under such hypocrisies as education, training, formation of character and the rest of it. This fact is simply that a child is a nuisance to a grown-up person."

There you have it. The married old bachelor, who dotes upon his self-appointed task of recreating a universe by application of theory, arrives at a "central fact" which he cannot possibly know from experience, and concerning which his personal observations naturally must have been biased. It requires no stretch of imagination to suppose that George Bernard was "a nuisance to a grown-up person" when was a child, but George Bernard was a budding genius, and such stuff is not safe material for a theoretical recreation of the universe. In any event, since this is the "central fact" of Mr. Shaw's thesis, stated arbitrarily, it is necessary to ex-

amine it closely, and see whether it is really so, or is merely the reflection in mature years of his experience as a mentally superactive child in an uncongenial home, reinforced by adult experience as a childless man whose mental processes doubtless have been disturbed at times by the intrusion of the children of other people. In any event, this "central fact" is the point upon which Mr. Shaw's essay must stand or fall; those who believe it will agree with everything else in the one hundred and twenty-five pages—those who do not, will not. Personally, representing the former class, and speaking as the proud parent of three youngsters as noisy as is compatible with good health and good terms with the neighbors, I should transpose the "central fact" thus: When the majority of the grown-up persons of a nation find children a nuisance, that nation is decadent in the direct ratio of that majority to the minority. For, after all, as a matter of fact and not of theory, to what classes of grown-up persons are children a nuisance? Let us name a few: Dudes of both sexes, egoists, neurotics, men who make love to married women, married women who want men to make love to them, drawing-room spouters, divorce-seekers, persons engaged in a theoretical recreation of the universe.

Now I know nothing of the schools of England, and therefore will take no exception to Mr. Shaw's remarks upon education, since all his observations are based upon British schools. In this I establish a tactical advantage over Mr. Shaw, who does not confine himself to those subjects with which he is personally familiar, as I have previously indicated. But with the burden of his argument in this respect, there is no such restriction. His main point is that the school is not intended primarily for educational purposes, but to relieve parents of the presence of the "nuisances." This obviously is silly, and would be silly even if the "central fact" concerning nuisances were admitted. Of course, could Mr. Shaw's ideal state of society be established, where work was so evenly divided that each person would do only his share and no more or less, all parents would have the time to carry on the education of their own children, and most of them would be glad of the opportunity, for the educational value of such a process would be mutual. But Mr. Shaw writes criticizing present institutions in terms of his ideal society, which, as I have said before, is merely silly. Leaving the practical value of the British school education out of the question, comparing the average Englishmen I have met, and my acquaintance in this respect has included all ranks of society from his present majesty to the poorest immigrants, I had not noted that they were deficient in comparison with men educated in Canadian and United States public schools. I think Mr. Shaw is talking through his theoretical hat. It is unavoidable that children shall be educated en masse. To accomplish this certain discipline must be maintained. To Mr. Shaw this discipline is nothing but imprisonment punctuated with canings. We have passed that stage on this continent.

However, Mr. Shaw would be willing to forgive almost everything if it were not that he senses the injustice of adults trying to impose their will upon children. To him this is unthinkable; to most people anything else is unthinkable. The adult has passed through all the experiences of childhood and youth. From these he has learned certain things. The normal adult has no wish except that the child shall have the advantage of his experience. Naturally the child, not being able to realize the superior point of view of the adult, chafes under what seems unreasonable restraint. Kindly argument can dispel much of this feeling of insurrection, but after all the child must accept the arbitrary statement of the results of that experience, and the adult who refuses to impart the fruits of his own successes and failures to the child is directly responsible if the child suffers through not having been required to accept the dictum of maturity. Doubtless many adults are tactless and possibly cruel in their method of enforcing these dictums, but better so than to shirk the entire responsibility in the manner Mr. Shaw suggests.

In this connection there is a good example of the method by which Mr. Shaw argues his case. He takes the saying, "The child is father to the man" and pretends to think that it means that the child has a right to the paternal function of

authority, whereas, of course, it is simply a manner of saying that from the consciousness of the child there is born the manhood he shall achieve in later years. The correct interpretation of the old proverb has nothing to do with the responsibility placed upon the parent of shaping that consciousness so that the man who is born from it shall inherit the advantages resultant from his childhood being guided by a more experienced person. But having placed his own interpretation upon the phrase Mr. Shaw proceeds to enlarge upon the idea, and argue that although the child is the father to the man, the man insists upon being father to the child. This is pure word juggling, as is much of this lengthy essay.

"Misalliance" comes logically enough as the product of such a thesis. Several sorts of unrecognizable parents are placed in antithesis to several sorts of unreal young men and women. One seldom expects or finds real people in Shaw comedies. Not only their characters but their talk is unreal. They are always the product of the theoretical builder of society. This does not detract from their interest, but really makes them more entertaining. Being unreal he can do with them as he pleases, and you never can tell what is waiting for you on the next page. There is John Tarleton, millionaire by the underwear route, his wife who is frankly bourgeois, his son Johnny who is a sane business man (one real person at least), his daughter Hypatia who openly pursues the man she wants; there is Lord Summerhays in whom one vainly searches for the aristocratic viewpoint he is supposed to represent, his son Bentley, a young neurotic who flings himself down on the floor and howls to gain his point; there is Joe Percival who "drops in" from an aeroplane with Lina Szczepanowska, an acrobat and juggler as a passenger; and there is Julius Baker, a violent young socialist who comes to shoot and stays to eat. Having started out to prove that the conventional relationship of parents and children is anomalous and grotesque, Mr. Shaw sets about it with a will. He is more fortunate in his play than in his thesis, for he is not hampered by "central facts." One can deny the premises of a debater, but not those of a dramatist.

At the outset the neurotic Bentley is engaged to Hypatia. Her brother Johnny doesn't like Bentley and tells him so, their conversation ending with a threat by the son of the underwear king to thrash the son of a lord, whereupon the latter howls and is rescued and comforted by his fiancée and her mother, who baby him back into good humor. With this auspicious and highly diverting introduction the play becomes a series of dialogues between impotent parents and disrespectful children, between bewildered parents comparing notes on their failure to develop their children as they wished, between rebellious children figuring out means of getting the better of their parents, and among all concerned upon the matrimonial fate of Hypatia and Bentley. There is scarcely any definite progress of plot. It is all talk, but highly diverting. For instance, the elder Tarleton asks Lord Summerhays how he "managed" with his sons:

SUMMERHAYS: Well, I really hadn't time to be a father; that's the plain truth of the matter. Their poor dear mother did the usual thing while they were with us. Then, of course, Harrow, Cambridge, the usual routine of their class. They and I are—acquaintances. Not perhaps, quite ordinary acquaintances; there's the sort of—er—I should almost call it a sort of remorse about the way we shake hands (when we do shake hands) which means, I suppose, that we're sorry we don't care more for one another; and I'm afraid we don't meet oftener than we can help. We put each other too much out of countenance. It's really a very difficult relation. To my mind not altogether a natural one. . . . Bentley is the only one who was really my son in a serious sense. He was completely spoilt. When he was sent to a preparatory school he simply yelled until he was sent home. Harrow was out of the question; but we managed to tutor him into Cambridge. No use; he was sent down. By that time my work was over and I saw a good deal of him. But I could do nothing with him—except look on.

So it runs along. The talk is prevented from dragging by several spicy incidents whereby two misalliances are substituted for one and the escapades of two innocent but sensation-loving old men revealed. It is all in one act and in the lightest vein. But it is important to note that to bear out his thesis, Mr. Shaw has had to employ a set of utterly unreal characters.

"Misalliance" with a preface on "Parents and Children," being half of George Bernard Shaw's latest volume. Brentano's. Bullock's.)

What Manner of Man is Captain John D. Fredericks?

By the Editor

NOBODY who has lived in Los Angeles County more than two years needs to ask for information concerning the personality of Captain John D. Fredericks, the present able district attorney, whose splendid achievements in office are household words in the city of Los Angeles as they are in every home in the county outside the metropolis. For the last sixteen years Captain Fredericks has guarded the people's interests as prosecuting attorney, twelve years as principal and the first four years as deputy. In all that time his vigorous representation has known no cessation of vigilance, whether it was the prosecution of a murder case, the punishment of charlatans and fakers bent on swindling the public, the infliction of swift justice on those who employ physical means to prey upon society or in advising the board of supervisors how best to conserve the rights of the community against predatory interests. In cases of minor import or of those having national significance the same thoroughness, the same attention to detail and the same degree of fairness have been exhibited.

Possessed of unbounded energy, keen in his perceptions, of great tenacity of purpose, with ample courage of convictions John D. Fredericks has never hesitated to do his duty whatever the cost. His well-trained mind, acting concurrently with a physique as responsive as a well-seasoned bow of yew, goes to its mark with undeviating exactness. Tolerant, just, merciful rather than merciless Captain Fredericks has broadened and mellowed instead of becoming narrow and vitrified by his years of service as prosecuting attorney, and it is with a wide purview that he faces the people today inviting their further confidence in him for a higher office.

Of Pennsylvania birth and an Americanism dating back to the seventeenth century, he is the son of Rev. James T. Fredericks of Burgettstown, where he was born September 10, 1869. From the local schools he gravitated to Trinity Hall Military Academy of Washington, Pa.; thence to Washington and Jefferson College, where he was graduated in 1890, in which year he came to Los Angeles.

True to the traditions of his family whose male members on the paternal side for more than two centuries have been in professional life either as physicians, ministers or lawyers, young Fredericks elected to read for law and in the three years he acted as military instructor at the Whittier State School and taught mathematics he studied assiduously for his chosen profession, passing the state examination with honors and entering the practice of law in 1893. After six years of widening interests he was appointed deputy district attorney for Los Angeles county and in the four years succeeding he gave so good account of his services that in 1902 he was nominated and elected to the office of district attorney, an honor which was repeated in 1906 and again in 1910. Meanwhile, in 1896, he married Agnes M. Blakeley, a union that has been blessed with four children, Doris, John D. Jr., Deborah and James B. His home life is ideal and on their ranch between Los Angeles and the sea Captain and Mrs. Fredericks have reared their family in the fear of God and the love of humanity.

Considered by many as the greatest service achieved by Captain Fredericks in his career as district attorney was his masterly handling of the celebrated oiled roads patent litigation in which, it will be remembered, it was sought to collect royalties from Los Angeles county and other counties in the state for alleged infringe-



Captain John D. Fredericks, California's Next Governor

ment of patent secured by Frederick W. Mattern of Los Angeles for the use of oil in the construction of roads, railway roadbeds, and race courses. In 1900 a number of county and city municipalities began to use oil on the public roads for the purpose of dust laying and when the Dustless Roadbed Company, acting under the Mattern patent, began suit against the city of Redlands for \$25,000 for alleged infringement of rights, filing similar suits against Los Angeles county, the city of Long Beach and other cities and counties, the importance of meeting these demands through adequate defence was obvious. At once, Captain Fredericks took the initiative and through his efforts the League of California Municipalities was organized with the avowed object of securing a united defense to all suits for damages under the alleged patent covering the use of oil on roads.

Work of securing the evidence devolved on Captain Fredericks whose task was to procure indubitable proof that oil was in use in roadmaking for several years antedating the issuance of a patent to Mattern. His researches in the eastern field in mid-winter were crowned with success and with authentic articles describing the use of oil on roadbeds five years before the issuance of the alleged patent the case of the Dustless Roads Company was successfully mired. Not only was Captain Fredericks instrumental in saving the county many hundreds of thousands of dollars but every city and county in the state, and elsewhere, were similarly rendered immune from heavy assessment by reason of his intelligent and well-directed efforts.

Of international interest was the celebrated case of the people against the McNamara brothers which Captain Fredericks conducted with such signal ability and astuteness in 1911. Until he uncovered the attempts at

jury bribing the labor union contributors to the defense fund were led to believe that Fredericks, Detective Burns and others connected with the prosecution were in a plot to railroad the McNamaras to prison or to the gallows; in other words, to convict innocent men. It was a monstrous charge which only the adroit manner in which the prosecuting attorney turned the tables on his defamers successfully refuted. Undoubtedly, he could have convicted the men in open court, but thereafter, thousands of sympathizers with the McNamaras would have believed the sentence of the trial judge to be the logical sequence to the alleged conspiracy. It was a triumph for justice, therefore, when Captain Fredericks, with the indubitable evidence in the jury bribing case, forced the McNamaras to a confession of their guilt, thus rendering to capital and labor alike an ineradicable service. There was never any bitterness evinced by Captain Fredericks in this notable trial; throughout, he did his duty sincerely and loyally and the best evidence of this is his receipt of letters from the chief counsel for the McNamaras, after the sentence had been carried into effect, thanking the Captain for his uniform courtesy and fairness in the conduct of the case for the prosecution.

His early training at Trinity Hall Military Academy is largely responsible for that habit of self-control under stress of provocation which is one of Captain Fredericks' most admirable traits. In a prosecuting attorney often cunningly goaded to retaliation by the barbs of clever criminal lawyers the temptation to retort in kind is strong, but repression is one of the lessons in life learned by Fredericks that endears him to his colleagues and ennoble him in the estimation of his associates. When the call for volunteers came in the war with Spain in 1898 the young lawyer was among the

first to respond and leaving his practice he was appointed by the Colonel of the Seventh California Volunteers to a staff position, accompanying the regiment to San Francisco, ready to go wherever duty called. His love for the flag is almost an obsession as, perhaps, is not unnatural in an American whose forefathers for upward of three hundred years had made the new world their home.

One of the most stirring of the many public addresses made in his home county by Captain Fredericks was his Fourth of July speech at Long Beach in 1907 which I had the privilege of collecting, with others, in a modest little book four years or so ago. The sincerity of sentiment expressed, the absence of "high-falutin" sentences, the fine patriotism of the speaker, his sturdy Americanism, hatred of shams, and love of country, are so fully revealed in this address that it merits a state-wide—yes, a nation-wide dissemination. In it he follows the spirit of liberty from its inception on these shores and the wholesome optimism of the speaker is revealed in the progress of his theme. One sentence particularly appeals to me. In treating of the equality of men and that spirit which imbued our forefathers he said: "It is alive today as it ever was. The right of the people to govern themselves will never be surrendered in this country. All the American people want is to have the enemy clearly known, so they may strike intelligent-

Again: "I am a firm believer in the honesty of my fellowman, but I have learned that men come into public office—lawmaking bodies, for example—at times, who from poor judgment of public policy or dishonest purpose, can no more be trusted to legislate honestly and wisely for public service corporations than the trust magnate can be trusted to refrain from adding to his wealth by raising the price of the necessities of life, if he have the power to do so." For the demagogue Captain has fine scorn. As a rule, that type of fellow who "with loud and blatant voice claims that in him alone rests civil virtue, all others being vile, is dangerous, because, possessed of fair ability as an orator he may be followed in his fallacies by reason of his persistence, thus carrying the people off their balance for a time."

It is as a student of criminology that I think Captain Fredericks has best shown the inherent bigness that lies in him. He not only believes in his fellowman, but he loves him and despite the sixteen years of his calling he has not lost faith. He is friendly to the probation system, but would have proper means of supervision supplied by law. He realizes that its application requires a most careful administration. He holds that it is not intended as clemency or mercy, but is the scientific treatment of a diseased or deformed mental and moral balance, by prescribing fresh air, good environment, good food, family ties, a home, ambition, the good will of his fellows, a measure of free action under restraint and constant supervision. So in determining the method of treatment of a delinquent he would have able men solve the problem who have given to the great question close study, experience and research. Not public opinion or the vote of the majority must be the determining factor but patient research, skill and love of the humanities.

In getting Captain Fredericks' point of view on many questions affecting the body politic I have found him governed by no petty spirit and with no narrow outlook. His purview is a wide one and his conclusions are both logical and sensible. Here is a man to be trusted is the inevitable verdict,

after giving a close study to his attributes of mind and training. He has thought right, he has worked out many difficult problems from within and the result is seen in his fine reasoning powers, his clear mental vision, his tolerance of other men's views that are in conflict with his own. His six feet two of personality is of Lincolnian suggestiveness. In fact, I turn from his wholesome utterances to find in his wholesome figure a harmonious relation that breeds confidence, that inspires trust. Firmness without bigotry, tolerance without insipidity, intelligence without pedantry, fairness in all things, a reverence for justice, devotion to duty, great love for his family, a marked simplicity in all his doings—these are the traits that are uppermost in John D. Fredericks and which inhere in the making of a loyal and lovable character—one whom the people may, with absolute safety, intrust with any office within their gift.

LACKAYE'S BAD PLAY "QUITS"

MILTON LACKAYE is appearing this week at the Palace Vaudeville Theatre in the playlet "Quits" by Hall McAllister. One would take it that Mr. Lackaye was terrifically hard up for a vehicle to permit himself to appear in this pretty little piece and that the dramatist was equally hard up for material with which to stir the emotions of a long suffering public to have perpetrated this nice little travesty of drama. To the credit of the public, be it said that applause is half-hearted and interest anything but intense, so that the life of "Quits" is likely to be a short and far from merry one.

At the rise of the curtain a servant enters and informs the handsomely-gowned Mrs. Kate Benham that no news has come regarding her sick step-son and that her husband is in the house dressing for dinner. From the quality of her interest one infers that she does not desire good news of her step-son and that there is something in the relations between herself and her husband that will not bear the light of day. However, when he enters a few minutes later, she seems all solicitude and affection. He tells her that in spite of the fact that he has made his will in favor of her and his son he intends on the morrow to make over his present fortune to her and then to start in to make a new fortune for his son. He then mentions casually that he has invited to dinner Philip Morgan, an actor, who has just scored a popular success.

She is strangely agitated at the name and then reminding her husband that she has revealed to him dark pages in her past, adds that Philip Morgan is the man. The husband, frenzied at the thought that the man who has betrayed his wife will be in the house presently swears that he will spoil the beauty of the matinee idol. The wife reminds him that Morgan is from the west and always goes armed. As Benham promises to take care of that, Morgan is announced. Shortly after Benham is called to the telephone. As soon as she is left alone with Morgan, Mrs. Benham has a change of front. She first pleads with Morgan for silence and then offers to pay him a third, a half, any proportion of the money she will have on the morrow, for his help. When he refuses to make a bargain with her she tells him that she had had a taste of luxury and that she will sacrifice anything to keep it.

The husband returns and on the pretext of changing her gown she leaves the two men together. The husband calling Morgan's attention to a collection of arms on the wall, secures a statement that he has given up carrying a gun which Benham verifies by slapping his pistol pocket. Almost at once Benham snatching up an inkstand to hurl at Morgan, finds him-

self covered by a baby gun that has escaped his notice. Having the upper hand Morgan asks whether Benham wishes to continue living in a fool's paradise or to know facts.

Being assured that Benham wants facts, he discloses the wife's true story. She was married to Morgan. He was wounded in the forehead avenging an insult to her. Believing he would die in a few hours, she took all of his money and left him alone. Afterward, she was twice convicted of blackmail and twice served prison terms, and her picture is in every rogue's gallery in the west. If Benham wishes proof he shall have it from her own lips. The stage is set. The table is overthrown and its remnants scattered. Chairs are thrown about. Benham lies back of the sofa and Morgan discharges his pistol.

Instantly, Mrs. Benham returns. Morgan acts, she jumps to a conclusion and asking if he has killed Benham, receives his assurance. Triumphant, she shrieks that he has freed her from both himself and Benham. She has money under the will and she is free to keep it as Morgan repudiated the bargain to keep silent. As the shocked husband comes to his feet, Morgan dropping the homicide's pose, says quietly, "Permit me to introduce your wife," and the curtain falls.

The playing of Emmett King as Benham and Ruth Gates as the wife is satisfactory. So far as Mr. Lackaye is concerned, his playing suggests personal shame at being connected with so cheap a play. His lines were almost unintelligible except in moments of stress.

ANNE PAGE
New York, June 28, 1914.

Cumnock's Summer Session

Beginning Monday there will be a six weeks' summer session at the Cumnock School of Expression, closing August 14. This will include courses in reading aloud, dramatic art, voice culture, interpretation of poetry, story telling and dramatics for children. A course of dramatic readings also will be a feature of the summer session, and these will be given Wednesday, announcements of which will be made from time to time. They will be open to the public and will include a variety of interesting subjects. The sessions will be held in the school at 1500 South Figueroa street, and are designed especially for students and teachers of expression in the various branches mentioned, as well as public speakers and school teachers who are interested in the topics listed. Also private lessons will be given those who so desire. Cumnock has long occupied a distinguished and unique position in Los Angeles educational circles, as there never has been any effort to appeal to a cheap popularity through any modification of the highest standards. A progressive conservatism which sifts the best out of the new ideas, but maintains likewise the best of the traditional classics, is the ideal upon which the institution appears to be conducted, and for those who have the time to take up the subjects offered in the summer session, there could be no more interesting and profitable means of passing the summer months.

Fruit Preserved by an Expert

Readers of the Graphic desirous of having their fresh fruit preserving done by an expert are invited to call for Mrs. Eva Sheets, F-2150, who will undertake the work at the homes of the applicants, charging a reasonable sum, by the hour, for her proficiency. She will do all the work and guarantee satisfactory results.—(Adv.)

Among the fall publications of Doubleday, Page & Co. will be a holiday edition of "Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales," illustrated by Dugald Stuart Walker.

Week's News in Perspective

News, fundamentally, is that which is new. There is nothing new in divorce scandals, pictures of girls in scant habiliments, inspired roasts of the Democratic administration, or guesses as to whether or not Huerta will resign before Villa shoots him. The principal incidents of the week that were really new when chronicled are here set forth.

Friday, June 26

IN LOS ANGELES: Council decides to take steps to acquire amicably the Edison company's power distribution plant * * * Republican candidates for legislature endorse Captain J. D. Fredericks for governor * * * Plans for use of natural gas discussed by companies and city authorities.

ELSEWHERE: Hot weather and cloudbursts in middle west * * * Roosevelt may run for governor of New York * * * San Francisco launches plan for purchase of United Railways.

Saturday, June 27

IN LOS ANGELES: Completion of the Owens River aqueduct is announced again * * * \$255,000 deal for twelve-story building at Eighth and Olive streets closed by Robert Marsh Company * * * George Rudy Drake drops dead at banquet of the Severeance Club.

ELSEWHERE: Great storm on Lake Superior; deaths from heat and damage from cloudbursts continue in middle west * * * Slides may delay opening of Panama Canal * * * Rebels defeat federals driven from Zacatecas * * * Jack Johnson maintains his proud position by defeating Frank Moran in an argument in Paris * * * Roosevelt may not run for governor of New York.

Sunday, June 28

IN LOS ANGELES: Great increase in fishing activities follows announcement that no license is required in order to drop a line from an ocean pier * * * One killed, ten hurt, in automobile accidents * * * Social service committee of Church Federation to propose ordinance for isolation and medical inspection of vagrants of both sexes, as direct result of performances of "Damaged Goods" at the Mason.

ELSEWHERE: Archduke Ferdinand of Austria and his morganatic wife assassinated; grand nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph, Archduke Charles Francis, aged 27, is heir to throne * * * Rebels annihilate federal survivors of Zacatecas * * * Roosevelt may run for governor of New York * * * U. S. gunboat bombards and silences artillery of President Bordas of Santo Domingo, which was firing on Puerto Plata, held by revolutionists.

Monday, June 29

IN LOS ANGELES: Commodore A. J. Mitchell of the Sunset Yacht Club to race the Yankee Girl against Commodore John Barneson of the San Francisco Yacht Club with the Edris, from Long Beach to San Diego for coast supremacy * * * City awards Pacific Electric elevated franchise from rear of depot at Sixth and Main streets, to San Pedro street for \$100 * * * General Rosalie Jones to come here to see woman suffrage in operation * * * Martin Bekins telegraphs resignation from board of public utilities, but Mayor Rose wants it rejected formally and Bekins summarily ousted.

ELSEWHERE: Women and children of foreign nations to leave Mexico City because of practical certainty of siege by rebels under Villa * * * Charles S. Mellen, formerly of New

Haven Railroad, indicted for conspiracies to steal in Middlesex County, Massachusetts * * * Southern Pacific to take switching charge case again before interstate commerce commission * * * Roosevelt may not run for governor of New York.

Tuesday, June 30

IN LOS ANGELES: Mayor Rose formally asks city council to oust Bekins, ignoring resignation * * * School board minority files formal charges against Superintendent Francis, covering 27 typewritten pages * * * Supervisors propose \$120,000 bond issue for charity * * * Los Angeles district pays most income taxes in proportion to population, of any part of United States * * * Dancing prohibited in Venice cafes.

ELSEWHERE: Suffragettes harrying officials of administration at Washington, giving foes of President excuse to accuse him of dodging * * * Clash in Tyrone between Ulsterites and Nationalists, results in decision of leaders of the former to have their men go about fully armed * * * J. P. Morgan retires from National City Bank of New York * * * Elihu Root not a candidate to succeed himself as senator for New York * * * Thirteenth eruption of Mt. Lassen most violent of all * * * President signs bill authorizing three new battleships * * * Roosevelt may run for governor of New York.

Wednesday, July 1

IN LOS ANGELES: Plans launched for \$10,000,000 flood water control expenditure * * * Harrington Brown installed as postmaster. ELSEWHERE: Prohibition endorsed by all political parties of Idaho * * * Mediators announce that Mexican problem is settled, the only obstacle now being an agreement between the rebels and the federals * * * Fifteen naval officers succumb to plucking board * * * Roosevelt may not run for governor of New York.

Thursday, July 2

IN LOS ANGELES: Summer school opens at U. S. C. * * * Board of education begins hearing of charges against Superintendent Francis. ELSEWHERE: C. P. R. steamer runs ashore in Georgian Bay, Lake Huron * * * Third eruption of Mt. Lassen in twenty-four hours * * * Roosevelt may, and again he may not, run for governor of New York.

Especially appropriate to the season is Irvin Cobb's "Roughing It De Luxe," brought out by the George H. Doran Company. It has many illustrations by John McCutcheon.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
May 12, 1914.

021631 Non-coal.
NOTICE is hereby given that Albert C. Amet, whose post-office address is Box 1373, Ocean Park, California, did, on the 26th day of January, 1914, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 021631, to purchase the N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 14, Township 1 S., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$200.00; the stone estimated at \$100.00, and the land \$100.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 23rd day of July, 1914, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, at 10.00 o'clock a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.



It is but natural that the principal interest in the engagement of Mimi Aguglia, the Italian tragedienne, at the Majestic, should center in the Italian colony. Yet moving pictures have developed a new faculty in audiences, which was almost dormant in this country, although it existed to a greater extent in England and other countries where the pantomime was a popular form of amusement. This faculty is the ability to interpret a story through the action and without words. It is a faculty which one requires for thorough appreciation of grand opera as it now exists. Thus it transpired that the English-speaking people who happened almost inadvertently into the Majestic theater this week found, almost to their own astonishment, that Italian acting was not Greek to them, even without reference to the "arguments" set forth so laboriously and ungrammatically in the printed program. Speaking simply from the viewpoint of the drama, the performances by Mme. Aguglia and her company were much more intelligible than those of any grand opera company singing in a foreign language. Even when the music is in accord with the spirit of the libretto, the opera plot must halt at intervals to give tenor and soprano opportunities for arias in which to display their voices; else the thousand dollars a performance which the manager must pay the owners of these voices, were pure waste. With the Aguglia presentations of the famous plays in its repertoire, this was not the case. The plot was told in action which never flagged, and the imagination was aided by the musical, expressive voices of these Sicilians, to listen to whom, after experience with the average American company, was almost like listening to opera itself. Aguglia herself is a woman with a big personality. The influence of Bernhardt and Duse will be seen by many, which is about as sensible as seeing the influence of Bach in Beethoven; for while Aguglia may not be to the great actresses mentioned as Beethoven to Bach, yet the mere fact that she is a young woman arising as they decline makes it inevitable that she should make use of the best things these famous artists have done. This is mere common sense, not imitation. The company is excellent, but cannot be dismissed without a tribute to the vivacious Mme. C. Zopetti, one of the most fascinating women in comedy that the Majestic stage has ever known. The Aguglia engagement runs another week. Do not be frightened away by the fact that you do not know Italian, if you like good acting. Aguglia and Zopetti in themselves are all the reward to which is entitled in one evening.

Little Theater Again

Inevitably the history of the Little Theater—of any theater established on the lines of the local institution of that name as well—must be a history of experiments. This theater and its fellows, which are becoming features of the evolution of the stage in many cities throughout the United States, are important, because they have been born of a certain unrest among playgoers. This unrest itself has not yet been specifically defined, and it has simply expressed itself in terms of dissatisfaction with the conventional drama and plays which

offend persons of literary taste who seek something more than merely to be thrilled. The art of the players and the stage carpenters had outstripped that of the dramatists. All these things combined to make the public want a change, and the little theaters have undertaken to experiment until they can discover what direction this change must take. The Los Angeles Little Theatre last winter proved that the public did not want to pay high prices for stock company productions even of recognized masterpieces by the modern dramatists, though, of course, it is impossible to say for certain whether it was the play or the price which was over the heads of the people.

Comes now Frank Egan with experiment number two. At least, neither price nor play was too elevated this week, when Constance Crawley with an excellent company in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." Yet the first night audience intimated that no great success had been scored, for with a new enterprise unless the house is crowded at the first performance, it bodes ill for those that follow. There was a popular star announced, with a company in which there were attractive names. Obviously, there is nothing left but to blame the play. "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" was not a happy choice. The only interest that possibly could attach to it was the question of how Miss Crawley would interpret this woman, and that is hardly a sufficient incentive for large patronage. The public is pretty tired of this woman, who simply needed two or three good beatings when she first developed her cattishness to have made an amiable companion, and so many distinguished actresses have played the part that there is little curiosity left. So experiment number two cannot be listed as a failure yet. Mr. Egan, in a little speech, announced that he would not be disheartened by anything short of three successive failures, and there is good reason to believe that his next offerings will appeal more strongly to the public.

Miss Crawley did not throw any new light upon the character of Paula Tanqueray. She did, however, give a portrayal of this unamiable woman which was consistent and frequently intensely dramatic. Arthur Maude as Aubrey Tanqueray shared honors with the star and seldom has this troubled man been so strongly depicted, with all the intense repression Pinero intended. The remainder of the cast was adequate, but lacked high lights. Mr. Gerrard's Cayley Drummle being rather forced and "teetery."

Capital Bill at Orpheum

It is a swagger bill at the Orpheum this week with Valeska Suratt as the high priestess of svelte performers. Her costumes are stunning affairs but her dancing eclipses her gowns. She inclines to the voluptuous, yet is never suggestive. Her carriage is queenly and her color effects startling, but her songs are cheap affairs, the words banal. If she must sing, a censorship should prevail. Her companion in the "Black Crepe and Diamonds" fantasy, Melvin Stokes, has an attractive tenor voice. Assisting are Alfred Gerard and "Dancing" Higgins, whose twinkling toes gyrate so rapidly that the audience finds itself tense trying to help them to a finish. Annie Kent is forgiven absence of

Little Theater

South Figueroa Near Pico
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NEXT THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY EVENINGS,
July 9th, 10th, 11th

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CONSTANCE CRAWLEY

Assisted by ARTHUR MAUDE, DOUGLAS GERRARD and
Cast of Notables

BIG TRIPLE BILL—Including "FRANCESCA DA RIMINI"
"THE LITTLEST GIRL"

And a Sensational One-Act Play Featuring: MR. FRANK EGAN,
MR. FRANK ELLIOTT, MISS THEO. CAREW

Seats Now Selling—Tickets \$1.00

UN-EQUALED Pantages VAUDEVILLE

3 Shows Daily
2:30, 7:10, 9:00
10c—20c—30c

Complete change of Program weekly

Starting Monday Matinee
July 6th.

SMITHY and the EEL

Howard Russell's New Comedy

Clayton & Lennie

The Happy Chappie and his
English Friend

6 OTHER BIG JOY ACTS

HAMBURGER'S MAJESTIC THEATER

BROADWAY
NEAR NINTH

Los Angeles' Leading Playhouse. Oliver Morosco, Manager

2ND WEEK COMMENCING SUNDAY NIGHT, JULY 5

The World-Famed Italian Tragedienne

MIMI AGUGLIA

In a repertoire of Classical Plays to be selected from the following:
"Zaza," by Pierre Berton; "Fedora," by Victor Sardou; "Daughter of
Jorio," and "Francisco da Rimini," by D'Annunzio; "The Hidden Torch,"
"The American Girl in Paris," "The Glove," "Salome," "Dora the Spy,"
"Leaves of Autumn" and "Iron."

MOROSCO THEATER Broadway bet. Seventh and Eighth
BEGINNING TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 7

The Gaiety Theater Company will offer for the First Time on Any
Stage the New Musical Comedy

By Waldemar Young.

"THE MONEY GETTERS"

With FRANCES CAMERON, WILL H. SLOAN, WALTER LAW-
RENCE, and an All Star cast including a brilliant chorus of
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Regular Morosco Prices: Nights 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. All Matinees
25c, 50c, 75c.

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2ND WEEK BEGINNING SUNDAY MATINEE, JULY 5

The Burbank Company Will Offer the Big Drama of American Life

"BOUGHT AND PAID FOR"

The Greatest and Most Successful Drama of the American Stage
Regular Burbank Prices: Nights 25, 50 and 75c. Matinees 25 and 50c.

Broadway bet. 6th & 7th
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THE STANDARD
OF VAUDEVILLE

AMERICA'S FINEST THEATER—ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

Last week here, VALESKA SURATT, "Black Crepe and Diamonds"

PERCY BRONSON & WINNIE BALDWIN

Pickings from song and dance land

WILLETTE WHITAKER

Darkey songs, with F. W. Hill

M'MAHON, DIAMOND & CLEMENCE

"The Scarecrow"

JAMES H. CULLEN

The Man from the West

WALTER DE LEON & MUGGINS DAVIES

"In Reel Life"

STELLING & REVELL

Comedy Gymnasts

The Ambidextrous TAMEO KAJIYAMI, Japanese Writing Marvel

Symphony Orchestra Concerts 2 and 8 p. m. Hearst-Selig News Views

Every Night at 8—10-25-50-75c, Boxes \$1; Matinee at 2 DAILY, 10-25-50c.

Saturday and Sunday Matinees, Night Prices

MILLER'S THEATRE

Junction Ninth Spring
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Now Showing, "PROTEA"

The great five reel thriller that packed the Tivoli in San Francisco
for weeks.

voice for her art's sake. The little woman is undeniably clever and injects lots of ginger in her amusing act. Her make-up changes in an open-front dressing room to a running fire of musical monologue are highly entertaining. Pretty stage pictures and delightful reminiscent music of the Boccherini minuet order are injected by the Seven Colonial Belles whose powder-and-patches costumes are fetchingly picturesque. Greeted like old friends are "Muggins" Davies

and Walter DeLeon, who in song hits from "The Campus," get their share of applause. Their opening is a bit feeble, but their musical "proposals" foreign series make amends. "Muggins" has the same little catch in her conversation with just a little more embonpoint than of yore. But her dancing is as graceful as ever and Walter DeLeon is equally likable. Why James H. Cullen, billed as "The Man From the West," should be a favorite is not for this reviewer to

guess. He is the apostle of the humorously obvious in comedy songs, never failing to wait for the forthcoming guffaw when he delivers himself of a double entendre. He allows himself many pauses, thereby unnecessarily prolonging his stay before the footlights. It is hard for gymnastic comedians to get in any new stunts, but Stelling and Revell succeed in convulsing their audiences by their ridiculous antics around the parallel bars. Both are accomplished gymnasts, as is essential in an act such as they give. Eddie Foy and the seven little Foy-de-graces continue to amuse, as also does the complacent Harry B. Lester. Hearst-Selig's latest in motion views closes a capital bill.

Marrying For Money

To discover the particular bad places that little girls go to that marry for money, see "Bought and Paid For" at the Burbank this week. It is a down to the minute play, excellently presented with the honors evenly divided. Selma Paley as Mrs. Stafford is inclined to pitch her part a little too high, but plays it, especially the difficult second act, exceedingly well. Forrest Stanley as Robert Stafford is convincing, and in the second act gives a really wonderful picture of a keen business man, ridiculously intoxicated, but still master of every situation. Walter Catlett though as Jimmy Gilly, has the really fat part of the piece, and gives a screamingly funny picture of the nervy, conceited little "fourteen-a-week" shipping clerk of great "idears." Grace Travers as Jimmy's wife is satisfactory as always. Other minor parts are acceptably played by Beatrice Nichols and James K. Applebee. The performance as a whole was convincing, and the part where the drunken husband forces his attentions upon his disgusted wife was not played too realistically, not enough at least to quell the gigglesome nature of the average Burbank audience. Does it really take an actual Bill Sykes performance to hammer into an audience's collective heads what kind of a thing a drunken husband is? The play is well mounted and the women, where the situation demands it, are prettily gowned.

Big Act at Pantages

"Smithy and the Eel" is headlined for the show opening at Pantages Monday afternoon. Mr. Pantages writes to Manager Carl Walker, ordering the change of title from "Smithy and the Eel" to "Baffled," and as the proprietor and general manager of the circuit usually has his own way about such things, "Smithy" will be re-christened accordingly. "Smithy" is a crook, and as the eel is the crookedest of known living creatures, the two ideas are in perfect harmony. The scene is laid in an artist's studio in New York, that city being the natural home of crooks and the East River the original habitat of the eel. But why the crooked fish and the fisherman crook should meet in an artist's studio can only be understood upon personal investigation of the act. The persons are a young woman artist; Dalrymple, the crook, his chauffeur, Miss Townley's maid, and a policeman. Why the author omitted a fish peddler from the cast is explained only on the supposition that horned animals were barred. The Cveling Brunettes, comedy acrobats, Findlay and the Yates Sisters, an act which is sufficiently described to the knowing ones by its title. The Five Gargonis, who are European acrobats, and the Columbian Quartette, which is an all-American four, make up the "body" of the program. Clayton and Lennie, the chappie and his English friend return as agreed when they were here about six

months ago. The Pantagescope and the Pantages orchestra will contribute the usual incidentals.

Novelty at Little Theater

Little Theater management announces a change in plans which will be of interest to those interested in the Constance Crawley company of English players. Next week the premier performance will be Thursday instead of Monday, followed by performances Friday and Saturday evenings. An elaborate production of "Francesca de Rimini" will be given and an unusually sensational one-act play will be presented which as yet has no name. To the Little Theater audience will be given the privilege of christening the production, which is the work of one of the Little Theater players. This act will be presented by Frank Elliott, leading man of the Drury Lane Theater, London. Another important announcement is the appearance of Mr. Frank Egan in the playlet, "The Littlest Girl." Mr. Egan will be supported by Mr. Maude and the play will be under the direction and management of Mr. Stoerner. Mr. Egan expresses the wish that those interested in the uplift of the drama make their reservations at the theater box office for the production of Richard Bennett in "Maternity," which will be given soon at The Little Theater, provided a sufficient amount of patronage is assured. The presentation of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" by Miss Crawley and her company has awakened much interest among the various literary organizations of the city and those desirous of hearing the best in the classic drama. It is the purpose of the management to present the best of Strindberg, Synge, Maeterlinck, Ibsen and the modern dramatists, at the same time avoiding the so-called "highbrow" material, unless the patrons of the Little Theater demand it.

New Show at Morosco

Opening Tuesday night, the Gaiety Company at the Morosco Theater will give the first presentation anywhere of a new musical comedy by Waldemar Young, a well-known newspaper man of San Francisco. Mr. Young's humor has been a feature of the San Francisco Examiner and Chronicle for many years, and it is said that he has done his best work in the piece which will be presented here next week. It is entitled "The Money Getters," a happy title for a theatrical production if it makes good at the box office as is confidently predicted by its sponsors. The popular Frances Cameron will be seen in the leading part, with Will Sloan and Walter Lawrence in corresponding roles. All the other members of the popular company at the Morosco will participate. The production is under the direction of Walter Lawrence, whose ability to stage a musical comedy so that it never ceases to move, is becoming well established with Los Angeles audiences.

Sicilian Players Remain

Mme. Aguglia and her clever company of Sicilian players will remain at the Majestic one more week in their repertoire, which is made up principally of tragedies, but contains also fantasies and comedy. It has been a revelation to many that a knowledge of the Italian language is not absolutely necessary to enjoyment of these productions, for the volatile art of these actors and actresses, together with their remarkably expressive manner of speech, tells the story plainly enough for all who have familiarized themselves in the slightest degree with the story as provided in the program. Mme. Aguglia herself measures well up to the standard of the greatest of all actresses, and possesses a greater degree of versatility than most of them. Tragedy is her forte but in

Drama League's "Chitra"

At Cumnock Tuesday evening "Chitra" was presented under the auspices of the Drama League, with a foreword on the Indian stage with especial reference to Tagore's work by Dhan Gopal Mukerji. Mr. Mukerji's argument was that the Indian drama sought to express spirituality through pose, as against the western stage principle of expressing the mental or physical through action. Tagore wrote "Chitra" twenty-five years ago, according to the speaker, at the inception of the feminist movement in India. This movement was based upon entirely different principles from those of the feminist movement of the west. The latter declared for the equality of the sexes but in India the ideal was a greater feminization for women and more intense masculinity for men. The spiritualization of woman was fundamental in the movement. To those who hold the ordinary view of the condition of women in the social life of India, this seems rather inconsistent, as spiritual life, it is generally understood, is denied women under the religious beliefs prevalent among the vast majority of Hindus, independently of men. The custom of burning the wife upon the funeral pyre of the husband, perhaps no longer in vogue because of governmental interference, bears out this view, and of course the mere fact that the authorities no longer permit it does not militate against the fact that the belief in the principle is traditional and psychological. This has no reference to "Chitra," although even in that play there is a suggestion that woman subserves her highest mission as the complement of man, and not in an independent life of her own nor an existence in which she functions as a mere spiritual inspiration.

The presentation of "Chitra" was notable principally for the remarkable staging under the direction of William Wilkes, using the Gordon Craig principles of color, drapings and suggestion by light rather than by form. This is an idea which lends itself to such plays as "Chitra," and enhanced the appeal of the lyric

the lighter moments she also is delightful. This is one of the real dramatic novelties of the season.

Broadhurst Play Repeats

George Broadhurst's big drama of the problem of the ownership of a wife by her husband, will continue at the Burbank theater for another week beginning with the matinee performance Sunday. Forrest Stanley and Selma Paley have made another big hit in this virile play, and those who have witnessed their work in the second act will not be satisfied to let the engagement come to a close without a second view of the piece. There are few plays in recent years which have been such a success in all parts of the country as "Bought and Paid For," and the stock production at the Burbank is fully maintaining this record.

Sensation at Miller's

Miller's Theater for the remainder of this week and Sunday offers as its feature attraction the most sensational motion picture ever made, entitled "Protea." This unique, thrilling picture packed the great Tivoli Theater in San Francisco for weeks and it carries one through a succession of thrills and surprises, changes of costumes, rapid and startling, and feats of skill and daring that keeps the spectator gasping with expectancy. Nothing like it has ever been shown and it is

drama, but obviously it would be out of the question for what is generally known as the modern drama. In other words, the Gordon Craig idea establishes a convention which would circumscribe the drama even more closely than the traditional conventions, for it lends itself only to poetry, symbolism, allegory, and the kindred forms of the drama. In its way it is absolutely unique, and in its place it is wonderfully beautiful and suggestive. Its limitations are obvious.

Miss Workman played the title part with a clearness of enunciation and interpretation of the long and picturesque phrases that kept the development of the drama plain and purposeful. She has a musical voice, always in perfect control, and her stage presence is graceful and natural. Cecil Irish as Arjuna, the lover, Miss Alma Holmes as Madana, and Miss Bertha Wilcox as Vasanta were all well cast. There is a dangerous pitfall for the amateur in the presentation of poetic drama. Because it has a soothing rhythm with soft sounds and flowing cadences, they are prone to become hypnotized by its music, and intone rather than speak the lines. There are many passages in "Chitra" where the words should be swift and impassioned, and thus spoken would impart a zest to the drama in which it is naturally lacking. This is the sole fault that could be found even by the severest critic in an otherwise delightful performance.

Florence Willard's one-act drama of the Farallones, "The Storm," will be given a production by the Drama League this month, at a date not yet arranged. Mrs. Charles Barrington's playlet, "When a Woman Is Poor," will be staged at the same time. Mrs. E. T. Pettigrew finally decided that as chairman of the manuscript committee she would not permit her dramatic creation, "The Clouded Title," to be awarded third prize, and consequently the two which received honorable mention, Gilbert Edward Murdock's "Antediluvia" and Marshall Illsley's "The Vestibule" probably will be read the same evening.

best described as five reels of surprises and lightning changes. Good comedy and the latest news in motion complete the bill. Monday the big all star program is headed by the first showing of the eighth episode of "The Perils of Pauline." The followers of this wonderful serial love and adventure story are sure of new thrills and unexpected happenings. An all around good program is supporting this feature.

Orpheum Keeps Valeska Suratt

Valeska Suratt, one of the most sensational stars the Orpheum has yet offered, will enter her last week Monday matinee, July 6, when again she will be seen in her futurist setting in "Black Crepe and Diamonds." Miss Suratt in this has presented something different from anything that has gone before. A new bill is offered, headed by Tameo Kajiyami, the Japanese writing marvel, who seems to have two distinct brains from the way he handles his pencils. Tameo writes not only the same thing with both hands at the same time, but he writes upside down, forward and back, up and down. He even writes different words simultaneously, and he lets his audience select the words. He can do more with a pencil in each hand—or foot, for he also uses them—than anyone else can do writing

(Continued on Page 15.)

Social & Personal

Entertainment for the young scions and future society buds is being given today by Mrs. M. J. Anderson of the Beverly Hills hotel, the affair being a merry Fourth of July party. Everything that can contribute to the children's happiness on this gala occasion is to be provided and a glorious red calendar day the event is sure to prove. Among the little boys and girls invited as guests are James and Allie May Autray, children of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Autray; Joan, Constance and Barbara Bennett, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Bennett; Frank Costello, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Costello; Waller G. Jr., and John Alden Chanslor, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Waller G. Chanslor; John Dempsey, son of Mrs. J. J. Dempsey; Roland Bishop, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Roland Bishop; Dorothy, Lilore and Burton Green, Jr., children of Mr. and Mrs. Burton Green; Huston Bosbyshell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Bosbyshell, Jr.; Howard Hughes, son of Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Hughes; Patricia Mines, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Mines; Lester, Roland and Helen Patterson and Jack Cotton, grandchildren of Lester Patterson; Mona Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Modini Wood; Eleanor Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Johnson, Jr.; Faith Whitney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Caspar Whitney; Virginia Hopper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hopper; Charles R. Gould, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Gould; Charles and Dorothy Wellborn, children of Judge and Mrs. Charles Wellborn; Daisy and Beth Danziger, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Danziger; Albert Cook, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Cook; James E. and Helen Woolwine, children of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Woolwine; and Master Robert Heartt.

Any number of enjoyable parties at the Los Angeles country club are to be given in celebration of the Fourth of July. Dinner parties will be succeeded by dancing and a program of pyrotechnical displays. Mr. and Mrs. Russell McD. Taylor, who are expecting to leave about the middle of August for an eastern trip, will be host and hostess at a small dinner party, their guests including Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carlton Lee, Mrs. James Soutter Porter and Mr. William Kay Crawford. Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Hicks are planning to entertain a party of eighteen or twenty. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cook will be at another table with Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Flint, Jr., while close by little Miss Josephine Cook, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cook, will entertain a party of twenty-four of her young friends. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Borden will be host and hostess to a party of six, and Mr. and Will Bishop, Jr., will entertain fourteen of their friends at another table. Mr. Ygnacio Mott as his guests will have Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lawrence Barker, whose marriage recently took place in Oakland; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Griffith, Miss Chinita Vander Leck, Miss Viola Vander Leck, Mr. Alfred Wilcox, Dr. Visscher and Mr. Everett Barker.

Mrs. Willis H. Booth of Magnolia avenue gave a daintily appointed luncheon at her home Tuesday, the affair being planned in compliment to Miss Lucille Phillips, who was graduated this year from Marlborough and will leave next month for Vassar. Miss Viola Hamilton, niece of the hostess, assisted her in entertaining.

Quantities of spring flowers were used in the decorations and places were set for Misses Lucille Phillips, Eleanor Banning, Dorothy Lindley, Katherine Kirkpatrick, Dorothy Williams, Elizabeth Wood, Marie McCoy, Katherine Barbour, Anne Elizabeth Crowder, Beatrice Burnham, Mildred Burnett, Edith Bryant, Elizabeth Helm, Dora Rogers, Blanche Davenport, Adeline Kellogg, Marjorie Hines, Marie Nichols, Geraldine Grady, Viola Hamilton, Mrs. Randolph Talcott Zane and the hostess.

Miss Genevieve Wilcox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Jay Wilcox of 817 West Twenty-eighth street will leave next week for New York and other eastern points. Her marriage to Mr. Robert Cunningham, a young business man of this city, will probably take place this fall.

Mrs. James Murray Morgan of Third avenue will entertain Monday for Miss Mildred Sherry, who is to marry Mr. Ernest Merrick Hawkins of Fowler, Ind., July 9.

Plans for a merry Fourth of July outing are made by Miss Eleanor Banning, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hancock Banning, who will entertain about ten of her friends at Catalina Island for the week-end. The trip over will be made aboard the Bannings' private yacht, the Campanero. Mrs. Hancock Banning will chaperon the young folk and the time will be passed in dancing, swimming and delightful tramps.

Mrs. Frank Thomas entertained Tuesday with a small luncheon at the Los Angeles country club. The affair was in honor of Mrs. Seaver of Kansas City, who is visiting here as the house guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Seaver. Bridge was played in the afternoon.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Caroline Reynolds, daughter of Mrs. Sue B. Reynolds of 2718 Eagle street, to Mr. Loran S. Walker, a retired naval officer who has been making his home in this city for the last year. The ceremony took place several weeks ago, but the formal announcement was withheld until after the close of the school term at the University of Southern California, where Mr. Walker has been taking a special post-graduate course. Mrs. Walker, as Miss Caroline Reynolds, was associate editor of The Graphic, and is a young woman of much talent, her verses, in particular, having won for her a notable place among the local writers. Mr. and Mrs. Walker, after a short wedding trip, will make their home in this city.

Among those who will go north for the Fourth of July week-end are the Misses Katherine and Marjorie Ramsay, daughters of Mrs. William Ramsay. The young women will visit in San Francisco with their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Penoyer.

One of the most delightful affairs of the week was that given by Mr. and Mrs. Jack Foster of West Twenty-eighth street, for members of the younger set. The affair which was at the Los Angeles country club, was in the nature of a farewell party for Miss Emmeline Childs, who with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Childs, has left for Montecito for a month or more. As special guests also were Miss Anita Thomas who has recently returned from school in the east; and

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Mrs. Paul Grimm, who was Miss McFarland. The young people motored out to the County Club, and the feature of the evening's entertainment was dancing. Miss Childs was recently the guest of honor at a dinner given at the Midwick clubhouse by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carlton Lee.

With their house guests, the Misses Miriam and Florence Shimer of Pennsylvania, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rindge are passing the Fourth at Squirrel Inn. Mr. and Mrs. Roy Bayly accompany the party.

Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. Rufus Spaulding of South Grand avenue, Pasadena was hostess at a large tea. Several hundred invitations were issued for the affair and guests included a large number of Los Angeles society folk. Masses of Matilija poppies were used in the decorations and a delightful program of Hawaiian music was

a special feature. The hostess was assisted by the Misses Genevieve and Elizabeth Stehman, Mrs. John Daggett Sr., Mrs. Ernest Behr and Mrs. Otto Behr.

Mrs. Orra E. Monnette of 3101 Wilshire boulevard was the hostess recently at a prettily appointed luncheon served for sixteen. In August Mr. and Mrs. Monnette with Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Waters plan to go north for a vacation trip. The women will stay at Lake Tahoe, while the men of the party will enjoy a few weeks' camping in the woods.

Several prominent society women, interested in the Y. W. C. A., and directors of that organization, were entertained Wednesday at the beautiful ranch home of Mrs. Kate Vosburg. A rural luncheon was enjoyed, and the guests included Mrs. W. F. Callender, Mrs. T. F. Miller, Mrs. W. J. Hole,

Mrs. E. J. Marshall, Mrs. E. R. Smith, Mrs. W. A. Moses, Mrs. D. K. Edwards, Mrs. W. G. Chichester, Mrs. Z. D. Mather, Mrs. E. T. Earl and Mrs. Gail Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Murphy of 2076 West Adams street, with their charming young daughter, Bernadine, are planning to pass the summer at Balboa beach. Miss Sue Sinnot, the sister of Mrs. Murphy will go with them.

Miss Katherine Barbour of West Twenty-eighth street is entertaining as a house guest, Miss Anne Elizabeth Crowder of Piedmont, who recently was her hostess. Several informal affairs are planned for the young visitor while she is here.

Mrs. Virginia McKnight of Chicago, who has been visiting with her son in the north, is a house guest of Mrs. George LaFayette Crenshaw of Wilton place. Delightful motoring trips in and about Los Angeles are being enjoyed by the visitor.

Mrs. Dwight Satterlee and Mrs. William Howe Kennedy entertained Tuesday from 4 until 6 o'clock at a tea given at the home of the latter, 616 South Serrano avenue. The affair was in compliment to Mrs. Emory Forrest Kennedy of Des Moines, Iowa. Two hundred invitations were issued for the afternoon.

Mrs. Hiram Cleaver of Denver, who has been the house guest of her sister, Mrs. Seeley W. Mudd of 2233 Harvard boulevard, left the early part of the week for her home. Mrs. Mullock, Mrs. Mudd's mother will remain here as her daughter's guest for a year and possibly longer.

Safe arrival in Switzerland is announced by Mrs. Cecelia A. White and party of twenty-two prominent Los Angelans, who are making the European trip under the routing and auspices of the German American Steamship agency. In the party are Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Brainard, Mrs. Fanny White, Mrs. Viola Cash, Mrs. C. H. McKeve, Mrs. C. Q. Devin, Mrs. Aletta T. Wilson, Miss Margaret Hunnywell, Miss Clara W. Gries, Miss M. F. Stowell, Mrs. J. T. Betzold, Mrs. S. R. Thorp, Miss Ernie Ferrall, Mrs. Sarah W. Nance, Mrs. Walter L. Anderson, Miss Willa McKee, Miss Mildred Duke, Miss Ruth Barclay, Miss Helen Webber and Mrs. Cecelia A. White.

Mrs. W. S. Hook of Menlo Avenue is again located in her apartments at Hotel del Coronado. Mrs. Hook went to Coronado earlier in the season but was called home by the serious illness of her son, Mr. Barbee Hook. Among those recently arriving at Coronado from Los Angeles are Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Easton, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bohannon, the latter who are on a honeymoon trip; Mr. and Mrs. A. Southard, Miss L. Southard, Mrs. M. Tompkins, Mrs. Holmes, and Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Batturs. This week-end will find many of the polo people at Coronado, as the summer season in that sport is scheduled to begin July 15, and continue until September 1.

In honor of Mrs. Nicholas McC. Harrison of Indianapolis, who is visiting here with Mr. and Mrs. Cleves Harrison of West Twenty-seventh street, Mrs. Alfred J. Salisbury and her daughter, Miss Lois Salisbury of Menlo avenue, entertained informally at tea and bridge Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Tolhurst, the latter formerly Miss Jane Rollins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Bowman Rollins, are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a son, who is to bear the family names, Shelley Rollins Tolhurst.

Mrs. Richard Bishop of 1190 West Adams street entertained informally Saturday last with a tea and bridge

party. This is one of a series of similar affairs with which Mrs. Bishop will entertain this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Kerckhoff entertained with a house party last week-end at their country place in compliment to their daughters, Misses Marion and Gertrude Kerckhoff, who are home from school. The party, numbering about a dozen of the younger folk, motored out to the beautiful canyon home.

Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Holterhoff, Jr., with their daughter, Miss Leila Holterhoff, and the latter's house guest, Miss Margaret Goldsmith, have gone to Newport beach for July. Miss Holterhoff and Miss Goldsmith will return to Berlin in the fall to continue their music studies.

Miss Lucile Evans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Evans, has returned from National Park seminary, from which she was graduated this year with honors. Mr. and Mrs. Evans and Miss Irma Evans went east for the commencement and before returning to their home here they visited in many of the larger eastern cities.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Flint, Jr., of Chester place, with their daughters, Muriel Katherine and Geraldine, have gone to Long Beach where they are at 1620 East Ocean avenue for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh W. Bryson and their little children Elizabeth and Francis have gone to their new cottage home at Newport for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell McD. Taylor are planning to leave in August for the Atlantic coast, where they will pass the summer. They will return home in November.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sherwood Wise gave a dancing party at the Bryson apartments Monday evening, entertaining about one hundred and fifty guests. Assisting in receiving was Mrs. T. R. Hudson.

In honor of their daughter, Mrs. William H. Widenhan, formerly Miss Grace Virginia Whitley, whose marriage took place June 22, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Whitley entertained Sunday afternoon with a reception at their beautiful country home near Van Nuys.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Marshall are passing the Fourth of July week-end at their ranch at Chino. They have as house guests Mr. and Mrs. James Calhoun Drake, and the latter's guests, Mrs. Andrews and daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Mueller, who recently returned from a week's visit to San Francisco, have left the city again, this time for a short sojourn at Lake Tahoe.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart O'Melveny have returned from their honeymoon trip to the Yosemite, and pending the completion of their own new home at 427 Serrano avenue, they will be guests of Mr. O'Melveny's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. O'Melveny of Wilshire boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thomas Sutton, the latter formerly Miss Catherine Ridgway, have returned from a Canadian trip of six weeks and are at home to their friends at 1408 Wilton place.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Cook with their little daughter left for Santa Monica this week. They have taken a pretty cottage at the Palisades where they will enjoy the next three months.

A volume of literary criticism entitled "Characters of Dickens," by Florence Hull Winterburn, will be published in the late summer by Harper & Brothers. Mrs. Winterburn is connected on the paternal side with the Bulwer-Lytton family.

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Condensed Statement, July 1

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$1,833,884.59
Furniture and Fixtures, Banking House	59,538.21
U. S. and Municipal Bonds	\$ 218,673.47
Other Bonds and Demand Loans	518,413.98
Cash and Sight Exchange	633,949.64

Total Quick Assets \$1,371,037.09

\$3,264,459.89

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$ 325,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	29,219.57
Deposits	2,910,240.32

\$3,264,459.89

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Total Deposits Jan. 1, 1912	\$ 563,943.54
Total Deposits Jan. 1, 1913	\$1,446,001.68
Total Deposits Jan. 1, 1914	\$2,023,147.66
Total Deposits July 1, 1914	\$2,910,240.32

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
May 19, 1914.

023101. Non-coal.
NOTICE is hereby given that George Stepanek, whose post-office address is 1812 E. 64th St., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 25th day of March, 1914, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 023101, to purchase the NW¼ NW¼, Section 20, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$50.00 and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 29th day of July, 1914, at 11:00 a. m., before the Register and Receiver, United States Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
May 16, 1914.

020719. Non-coal.
NOTICE is hereby given that Walter Lundley Kinsaid, whose post-office address is Sierra Madre, California, did, on the 27th day of October, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 020719, to purchase the E½ NW¼, SW¼ NE¼, NW¼ SE¼, Section 27, Township 1 S., Range 19 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$200.00, and the land \$200.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 27th day of July, 1914, at 10:00 a. m., before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

Music

By W. Francis Gates

Amid the reams of "guff" found in the "public forum" columns of the daily press there occasionally creeps a word of sense. In hastily passing this page of the Tribune a few weeks ago my eye caught the names, "Raffi cavatina," "Hallelujah chorus" and I was curious to learn what they were doing in such company. The communication was from a Santa Ana writer exhorting one who had said a good word for rag time. Not to quote much of it, a part is worth repeating: Two little fellows working on a pushmobile on my sidewalk the other day fell to humming a beautiful Te Deum, then broke into the words and sang the magnificent thing; then I strolled into the yard and joined their song. When it was finished one of the boys looked up at me and said: If that is the kind of music you have studied and sung all your life I don't wonder that you hate ragtime. We have been singing in a boys' choir only two weeks, and that is real music. There is something worth working for in songs like that. Why, we even take more pains with our lessons in school. Ragtime makes a fellow feel as if any old thing would do. They had been little ragtime fends, so I considered that the strongest sermon against ragtime I had ever heard.

One point often overlooked by teachers of music and art is the fact that in the summer many parents select the teachers for their children to begin study with in the fall. It will be noted that the largest advertising of colleges and music schools in the eastern magazines is done in June, July and August. The advertisers know what time in the year brings them the best returns, hence their use of the summer numbers. It may not be out of place to call attention to this fact in this department of The Graphic, as many teachers, not recognizing this condition, defer their announcements until September and October. By that time most persons have made up their minds about the instructors they will employ. A hint to the wise was long ago said to be sufficient.

The columns of The Graphic are open to reputable teachers and will be found to be the best magazine medium in the southwest by which to reach the class having the highest cultural and financial standing in the community—just the persons whom musicians and artists of ability most desire to add to their clientele.

American organists, east and west, do not relish the fact that the position of "official organist" of the San Francisco exposition has been given to an English organist, Frederick Lemaire. It does seem an absurd appointment, a slap in the face of the musical portion of the country, thus to pass by the great musicians that America has produced—organists of the Clarence Eddy and William C. Carl stamp—and appoint an official from a country that has refused to recognize the exposition.

Last week Abraham Miller, the well known tenor, presented a number of his best pupils in a recital at symphony hall. They were Eugene Bayha, Roberta Miles, Mary Niosa, Della White, Winifred Husser, Adelaide Haight, Edna Schrock, Frances

Gordon, Howard Dorn, and Maud Thompson. Of these the leading voices were those of Mr. Bayha. Miss Miles and Miss Niosa, the former a baritone and the young women sopranos. These three especially showed the advanced work being done by Mr. Miller in artistic song instruction. Clarence Kellogg was the accompanist.

It seems that musicians may become members of the local music teachers association without becoming affiliated with the state association. The feeling here toward the latter body has not been decidedly warm of late and the issuance of this statement will tend to enlarge the local association and diminish interest in the state association—which, as a matter of history, does not seem to do much for the local body but accept the \$2 per capita and send out a poorly edited and useless little magazine. There was to come before the local association at its meeting last night at the Gamut Club a proposition to increase the dues of the local association to \$3 a year—such sum being necessary to pay the running expenses of the organization. It is probable at this writing that this will be put into effect, as no member would care to pay less than his proportion of the bills of the concern, nor will many of them care to send more money for San Francisco to spend. Strong local organizations with only a formal affiliation is all that is practicable in a state so large as this.

Last Saturday night, the seventh of a series of recitals arranged by the Southern California Music Company for its Chickering hall was given by Vernon Spencer, assisted by one of his foremost pupils, Miss Marion Orr. Mr. Spencer's numbers, outside of his Beethoven selections, were entirely of the modern romantic order. He gave Miss Orr the place of honor on the program, she playing as the final number the Reinecke concerto in B minor, with her teacher giving the orchestral parts on a second piano. The pretty little hall was filled with an interested audience. The program was of moderate length but much better than moderate in character, as anyone will know who is acquainted with the high standard Mr. Spencer maintains in his performance and teaching.

Local Music Teachers' Association has raised in subscription about \$600 outside of its assessment toward the wiping out of the debt for popular orchestra concerts. This includes donations of receipted bills from a number who trusted the former management of the association. For instance, W. E. Heffelfinger donated \$100 of the \$300 owing him for music, the Pacific Coast Musician donated \$35 the full amount of its bill, Julius Bierlich has donated the full amount of his claim, \$30, and so on. Now, if the members of the Musical Union will join Mr. Bierlich, it will do much to clear the atmosphere of mutual distrust. President Spencer is doing all in his power to reach a proper solution of the whole question and is making good headway.

Frederick Brueschweiler will occupy the organ bench of the Second Christian Science church in the absence of Alfred A. Butler in Europe.

For a lesser organist than Mr. Brueschweiler, Mr. Butler would be a hard man to follow, as the latter is a brilliant performer—more brilliant than the church service allows him to demonstrate. But the substitute—I get tired of spelling that name over and over—is a performer of exceptional skill and experience and it will be hard for him not to give better musical fare than is wanted. He came to Los Angeles a few months ago, unknown and unheralded, but his large capabilities as composer, conductor and organist gradually are becoming known to the musical public and in time he will make a place for himself, though his unassuming nature does not permit of that self-shouting which heralds many lesser lights.

Haydn Jones presented a number of his advanced pupils in recital at Morosco hall one evening last week and they demonstrated the high ideals of their teacher and their own interest in the art of song. Fred Johnson, has an excellent baritone and has made an entry on public singing that is auspicious, and the same may be said for several others of the singers. Alice Thomas surmounted difficulties in several songs and Ruth Brohm gave a good account of her mezzo-soprano selections. Raymond Miles, tenor, Griff Roberts, tenor, O. R. Burch, and Iva Smith were others on the program. Melicent Virden, a pianist recently returned from Europe, gave several piano selections in a manner which demonstrated that she has made good use of her valuable opportunities. Ben Scovill, dramatic reader, assisted with several readings and made himself a favorite with his audience at once.

Last Saturday afternoon a number of the pupils of Mr. de Chauvenet gave a piano program at the hall used in connection with his school of music.

Alfred A. Butler left Los Angeles last week with a party of friends and pupils for a year's stay in Europe, where he will act as guide, mentor and friend for those who are on their first journey to the continent.

Another European traveller well known in Los Angeles is Mrs. Leighton McMurtrie, formerly Miss Edna Darch and a protegee of Calve. Her home now is in San Diego.

Archibald Sessions announces for Sunday evening a performance of Mendelssohn's oratorio of "Christus" at Christ church at 7:45 p. m. Mr. Sessions will conduct the performance and play the organ numbers and the following soloists will assist: Mrs. Bertha Vaughn, soprano; Mrs. Minnie Hance, contralto, John Stockman, tenor, Tracy Buddington, baritone, and Joseph Porter, bass. The music of this oratorio is seldom heard. It consists of eight numbers, written in Mendelssohn's last year of life, after he had completed "Elijah." It was projected on large lines and was intended to be a fitting climax to the Mendelssohn oratorios; but death intervened and it was published, incomplete, posthumously.

Pupils of James W. Pierce, pianist, Myrtelle Abbott, vocalist, Rose Chappelear, violinist, and Henry Erb, violoncellist, were heard at the music school of these teachers on South Hope street, last Tuesday night. A long program of selections for piano, voice, violin and violoncello was presented by a goodly number of pupils, who cleverly represented their teacher's instructions. Bach's name appears in the name of the school but not in the programmed numbers.

In his new novel, "Faith Tresulton," which the Macmillans have just issued, Eden Phillpots has tried his hand at a story of adventure.

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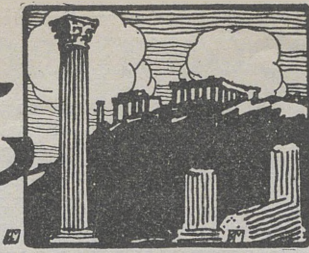
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Art



By Everett C. Maxwell

EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK Exposition Painters—Museum Gallery

Exhibition of paintings by the ten mural painters of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, which has been on public view at the Gallery of Fine Arts, Exposition Park, since June 12, will close Saturday, July 11. This display of eighty easel paintings is of value and of interest in that it affords us the opportunity to judge the work of contemporary American painters who have won for themselves an acknowledged place and influence. Few of these canvases are masterpieces; they are examples of current art of varying degrees of merit.

Now let us pause for a moment and consider, for I believe that just here is the keynote of the whole collection. The men whose work is shown at this time stand at the head of the art profession in America. Any feeble criticism that we might offer would not help or hinder the career of any one of the group. From an educational standpoint the collection is one of great value for the reason that it offers such a wide range for comparisons. The art student may here begin his first course in discrimination. He may pick flaws and discover rare examples of technique. Simply to sit back and accept the whole show as peerless examples of the best art of the world would be not only absurd but ridiculous. When the men whose work is here shown received their commissions to come to San Francisco and begin work on the gigantic decorations for the exposition buildings, they had no thought of contributing to a general exhibit of easel canvases under the auspices of the board of managers for the exposition. Their work was collected from various galleries on short notice and sent out at post haste to go before a jury of selection.

Mr. Trask, Mr. Guerin, and Mr. Harshe realized what it would mean for the coast cities to have a collection of this nature and no doubt the Exposition managers saw the immense advertising value of such a show. At any rate the works were collected and the first showing was made in March at the Palace hotel in San Francisco. This was the best patronized of any art exhibit ever given in the north. By a mere stroke of good fortune, Los Angeles was permitted to have the collection and now, what does it mean to our community? It simply means this: We are on the art map in America, our small town aspect has fallen from us and we must now get abreast of the times.

No longer need we rely upon the uncertain opinion of newspaper reporters to tell us what is and is not good art. We have an opportunity to judge for ourselves. The gallery of fine arts is a public institution, backed by millions of the county's hard cash. Its one aim is to educate and at no time will it offer a feature that is not well meant and of real benefit to the general public. The management assumes that our local public has a desire for enlightenment along art lines and all work selected will tend to sustain and stimulate that be-

lief and desire. Many hold to the somewhat stereotyped opinion that nothing should be shown in an institution of this nature but the very best. There is much reason in the argument, but I believe that at times one may learn more from a bad work of art than can be gained by constantly looking at good stuff. It requires a student of intelligence to do this, and it behooves us to begin our art education in the right way. Seldom have I seen a collection that offered the same chance in this direction as the one now under discussion.

This exhibition signals the first of the cultural offerings that are to be spread before us in an overwhelming abundance in the next few years—the organizing of a prolonged feast. The question at once arises: Are we to be merely gluttons? Are we to achieve only the uncomfortable sense of distention through over-eating? Or are we to exercise a prudent discrimination and that "choice" which is the basis of culture?

There are many fine canvases in the present showing, things worth seeking and that are undying. To discover these will make for the layman just his opportunity to practice "choice." The average person is too prone to take things as a whole. We have an erroneous idea that everything that is worthy wall space in an exclusive collection is a gem of art. If, perchance, they do not like it, they think the fault lies within their own limited knowledge. Art is not for the masses, it is for the masses. It is not half so hard to comprehend as the average layman has conjured himself into believing. Practice discrimination and you will be doing a distinct service not only to yourself but to humanity as a whole. Do not, I pray you, labor under the misapprehension that what is merely strange to your provincial eyes is of necessity "new art" and quite away and beyond the average kind.

The present exhibition has been viewed by thousands since its opening. Discussion pro and con has been the order of the day. Some have condemned it utterly, and others equally intelligent have pronounced it the best show ever seen in the west. These two extremes are utterly false. It is not to be condemned and yet it is not faultless. Let us pause long enough to collect our wits, gain balance, and strike a happy medium. I do not like this sudden floundering about. It proves too well that we are not to be trusted to stand on our own feet. We have come suddenly abreast of eastern communities and we must not lose our bearings because of surprise, nor our breath because we are now of the great world. We must not suddenly overvalue and undervalue, if the general impression of an exhibition of modern work seems of a strange harshness. We may comfort ourselves that we are seeing perhaps for the first time the inevitable exhibition "note" in London and Paris and New York and that we must soon gain the habit of selecting and discarding—selecting what is of value to us and what, even though we do not like it, is of lasting value as art.

As we see more and more of the work of eastern men we will learn that our local painters have some-

thing distinctive and their own that it would be deplorable should they lose. Less expert, they still, by contrast, seem to have an essential thing to say. It would be a pity if the excitations of these new contacts and enforced comparisons should in any way smother the native speech. Bruce Porter in a recent article declares that "it is the adequate development of that speech which is the most interesting thing we have promised to the world. The layman can be of the greatest service in this evolution of the native language in art by giving his recognition to its hesitant lisp, always remembering to appraise its value by that simple test to be applied to every effort of the artist (whether native or foreign): 'Is this picture, this poem, this song, legitimately born of sincere feeling? Or is it a mere by-product of expertness and easy habit?' It is this proof in the dazzle of our new experiences that we must learn to apply."

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
April 24, 1914.

021600. Non-coal.
NOTICE is hereby given that Louis Hacker, whose post-office address is Box 1849, Los Angeles, California, did, on the 23rd day of January, 1914, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 021600, to purchase the S½ SW¼, and W½ SE¼, Section 13, Township 1 S., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at four hundred dollars, the stone at \$200.00, and the land \$200.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 15th day of July, 1914, before the Register and Receiver, United States Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
May 16, 1914.

019918. Non-coal.
NOTICE is hereby given that Laura Gertrude Kincaid, whose post-office address is R. F. D. No. 4, Box 579, Los Angeles, California, did, on the 19th day of August, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 019918, to purchase the NW¼, SW¼, Section 23, Township 1 S., Range 19 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$60.00, and the land \$40.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application and sworn statement on the 28th day of July, 1914, at 10:00 a. m., before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Calif.,
June 19, 1914.

Non-coal. 021188
NOTICE is hereby given that Harry Aaron Scott, whose post-office address is 323 E. 5th Street, Los Angeles, California, did, on the 11th day of December, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 021188, to purchase the SW¼ NE¼, Section 13, Township 1 S., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$50.00 and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 8th day of September, 1914, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, Calif., at 11:00 A. M.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

[Aug. 30] FRANK BUREN, Register.

Accidents Unnecessary

Carelessness is the cause of 99 per cent of the accidents that happen at street crossings and in getting on and off cars. It has become so gross that in order to save life and limb the Los Angeles Railway Company is now spending thousands of dollars in spreading the gospel of safety under the direction of the lectures of the Public Safety League.

Here are the rules of the league for the prevention of accidents:

Never cross a street without looking in both directions.

Never get on or off a moving car. Never underestimate the speed of an approaching vehicle—better wait a minute than spend weeks in the hospital.

Never cross behind a car without assuring yourself that there is not another coming in the opposite direction.

Never stand on the steps. Never let your children play in the streets.

Never get off backwards.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Calif.,
May 20th, 1914.

Non-coal. 019957.
NOTICE is hereby given that Floyd B. Calvert, whose post-office address is 1317 Ocean Ave., Santa Monica, Cal., did, on the 25th day of August, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 019957, to purchase the NW¼ NE¼, Section 10, Township 1 S., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$50.00 and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 3rd day of August, 1914, at 10:00 a. m., before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, Cal.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

Books

Will Levington Comfort grows in stature daily as one of the strongest types of modern American writers. Persons with a great deal of leisure and a speculative turn of mind have, from time to time, written of a hypothetical "great American novel" and "great American play," or have so designated a work of fiction or drama that seemed at the moment to be the biggest thing of its kind. Our national entity however, is too big, and too diffuse for any one work ever to occupy so representative a position. In a measure, one may crystallize the spirit of nations which spring from one, or at most two racial beginnings, but where the essence of a country is cosmopolitan and its geography truly continental in scope, that which expresses the ideals of a section where one set of conditions obtain and one race predominates, will fail of national verity in another section where winter is changed into summer and the Latin is on equal terms with Saxon or Celt. Yet there is one respect in which American literature can be national, and that is in a certain belligerent strength—the strength of the builder who throws aside the ancient molds and patterns of the academies and finds in the rapid flux, in the incessant clash often described by the now hackneyed phrase "the strenuous life" the inspiration for something, if not bigger or better than the emanations from older civilizations, at least different, and appealing strongly to the American devotion to militant manhood.

This seems to be the mission of Will Levington Comfort. His fiction sounded a new note. He was one of the first to discover that there was something else in fiction besides romance and besides the reaction from romance which has produced the flood of sex literature. "Routledge Rides Alone" and "Down Among Men" brought this message, but the spirit behind these novels had not been expressed to satisfy their author. In "Midstream" Comfort, obviously, has determined that the fictional spirit shall no longer becloud the thing he wants to say. Therefore, he was written an autobiography. It is, in its way, a challenge. It is almost an open statement that, if he has done a new thing in literature, it must be because it was evolved out of his own life. So he tells the story of his life, frankly and at times almost brutally in the confessions of his drunkennesses. Still, there is nothing gross about it, as in Jack London's recent chronicle of dissipation, for Comfort, telling the story now, sees to what end all these incidents were leading. He goes back to his childhood, recalls his first bits of consciousness, his relations with his playmates, escapades in which he appears in no favorable light. So, into a newspaper career, an association with the wife of another man, ostracism, and then the lowest point, it would seem, in his whole life—where neither his work nor his private life appeared to be joined at any point with aspiration, the dark days on a Cincinnati newspaper, culminating in departure in disgrace after being nearly blinded in an encounter caused by his theft of theater passes. Then the Spanish-American war, fever, imprisonment for insubordination and release through newspaper influence, the Philippines as war correspondent, the Russo-Jap-

anese war in the same capacity and then—debauch. But out of the debauch came redemption, culminating—though this is not in the story—in recognition as one of the vital makers of American literature.

What then, does this life mean? What is the lesson Will Levington Comfort brings from his own adventures? It was expressed concisely a short time ago in a little article in the Craftsman, which, it seems, was simply a foreword to the book itself. "We have no right to the ecstasy of conception unless we are willing to accept the pangs of nativity," is the general conclusion. Life has three phases which art must reflect if it would reach men—the physical, mental and spiritual. The art message, therefore, must be evolved from physical action, and it must be grasped mentally and expressed so as to reach the minds of men; but unless there is behind it a spiritual conception, it must fail of perfection. This is a high ideal. Comfort reached it through experiences of a nature that would have degraded most men. That he rose superior to them should not recommend them to others as steps by which to attain the same clear view, but this makes "Midstream" a vital and valuable contribution. There are few books so important as this published in any year. ("Midstream," by Will Levington Comfort. George H. Doran Company. Bullock's.)

R. B.

Charm of Leonard Merrick's Novels

One can always be sure of entertainment with a Leonard Merrick book as companion. Whether it is a short story or a novel there is vivacity and charm and unexpectedness in his work, as well as craftsmanship and intense human interest. In that clever collection of short stories, "Whispers About Women," his art is unquestioned and his touch as deft as the subject of his brilliant pen. The time-worn expression "not a dull line in the book" may be used without a tremor of hesitancy in connection with almost all that he writes. "The Actor Manager" was the present reviewer's introduction to Mr. Merrick and his intimate knowledge of stage life, of the joys, miseries, hopes, disappointments and ambitions of actor and actress was a revelation. Here were style, freshness of plot, brisk dialogue, and an insight into the springs of life rarely combined in an author. Leonard Merrick was mentally marked as one never to be overlooked whenever his literary wares came to market; nor has he been.

That is why his latest novel "When Love Flies Out o' the Window" was received with avidity, the certainty that it would tickle the palate, impelling its early selection from the many new books awaiting consideration. Nor was there any disappointment in store for the trusting reviewer. The theme is not new, but its handling is masterfully and humanly done. A young singer, left alone in the world, is glad to take a chorus position and when engagements are scarce, with her funds practically exhausted, she signs a contract to go to Paris to sing in a concert hall. It proves to be a low cabaret and a trap to rob her of her virtue. But the girl has fine character and she resists the attempts to drive her into wrong doing. In her distress she meets a rescuer in an English journalist who champions her

cause, snatches her from the clutches of the harpies hemming her in and ends by marrying her. They are happy until his novels cease to sell, his plays are rejected and his position as causerie writer on a London newspaper is lost.

Meanwhile, the young wife gains recognition and her salary as a successful singer in light opera keeps the menage going. But the husband's pride affects his temper and he becomes so unbearable that they agree to separate, although love is not dead, only wounded, with both. She goes to America to fill an engagement where she makes a decided hit. From New York Lingham receives an offer from an American manager for his play and he crosses the Atlantic to find his wife's stage name almost a household word. How he achieves success both in his play and in the recovery of his wife is revealed with great skill and tenderness. It is delightful to find that Meenie is unspoiled by her popularity and that her love for Ralph has been steadfast though so sadly tried. Only the girl who could defend her honor in the French cabaret against odds, by sheer force of character, could have remained insensible or, rather, impervious to the many temptations which her New York success rendered inevitable. It is a capital story and if we carp at the lengthy title with its menacing suggestion, the manner in which Ralph redeems himself stifles

criticism. More, please, Mr. Merrick. ("When Love Flies Out o' the Window." By Leonard Merrick. Mitchell Kennerley. Bullock's.) S. T. C.

"The Coming Hawaii"

Because Joseph King Goodrich holds no brief for Hawaiian, Chinese, Japanese, British or American interests in our mid-Pacific possessions and because his book, "The Coming Hawaii," contains a vast amount of general information relative to the islands, it can be recommended unqualifiedly to the general reader who does not care to delve deep into any particular phase of life there. The choice of title is particularly unhappy since it is likely to repel that class of readers by leading them to feel the author has a definite thesis to propound, while the utility is limited to just such persons. It is not sufficiently elemental for one entirely ignorant of the islands; it is too discursive for him who seeks information upon any one phase; it must be supplemented by other works by the tourist; the literary quality is not of a sufficiently high order to warrant a perusal for beauty of diction and description. Nevertheless, the work is one of the best for the general reader yet published upon the islands.

How much is known relative to Hawaii is shown by how little can be compressed into this book of more than three hundred pages. Only one topic is ignored, both in text and pic-

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ROUND THE WORLD

Parties De Luxe leaving from San Francisco Sept. 29, 1914; New York Oct. 17, 1914, Dec. 9, 1914

Two Short Tours from San Francisco, Oct. 20, 1914. From New York, January 9, 1915

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tures, and that is the most interesting of all to the student of human nature—the marvelous heterogeneity of the people. The author proceeds in a hit-or-miss fashion, telling first the history of the people and then devoting several chapters to description of their habitat. It is like bringing in a dinner and then placing the dishes, the knives, the forks and spoons upon the table. Next the author nimbly skips to the Oriental influences and returns with an anachronistic swoop to the volcanoes—the cause of the islands' existence! From here it is plain sailing to the final chapter which deals in extremely cursory fashion with the future.

It is a pity that the writer did not limit himself to a discussion of the Oriental situation instead of attempting a general book since his brief comment upon this topic is by all odds the most stimulating part of the whole, and, as a former professor in the Imperial College of Kyotot, he should be in a position to speak authoritatively. ("The Coming Hawaii" by Joseph King Goodrich. A. C. McClurg & Co.) J. G. R.

Notes From Bookland

Three more novels have just come from the John Lane Company. In one of these, "Louis Norbert," that widely known and much-admired essayist Vernon Lee, (Violet Paget,) for the first time tries her hand at the writing of a novel, although she has written a number of short stories. "Mrs. Vanderstein's Jewels" is by Marion Bryce, and "Hunt the Slipper" is one of Ford Madox Hueffer's extravagant bits of fun. The hero of the story is a young Englishman who comes to America in search of a fortune. Some of the scenes are laid in New York, where the hero has many and varied but always diverting adventures. The several characters tell the story, each taking it in turn and gleefully adding to the narrative. Mr. Hueffer is now in Mexico as war correspondent for the London Express.

Renascence of interest in the work of Frank Norris has caused the John Lane Company to prepare a new edition of "The Third Circle," a collection of Norris's best short stories, for which there has been a renewed demand.

Mitchell Kennerley has ready for early publication a novel by William Samuel Johnson, entitled "Nothing Ever Matters," whose characters are American students living in Paris. The action takes place in the Luxembourg Gardens, in the country around Fontainebleau, and on the boulevards and side streets of the left bank of the Seine. Mr. Johnson has lived much in Paris and has been long familiar with the life and the scenes of which he writes.

D. Appleton & Co. have ready for publication "The Wars of the Roses," by R. B. Mowat, Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. While practically a history of England in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, its delineation of character and its presentation of the life of the time give it more variety and interest than is shown by the usual history of that period.

Houghton Mifflin Company will soon publish a specially illustrated edition of Thoreau's "Cape Cod." The illustrations will be from photographs by Charles S. Olcott, who has been to Cape Cod with his camera for that purpose.

In the July Magazines

Theodore Roosevelt continues the headliner in Scribner's. In the July number he makes his first official printed statement concerning the River of Doubt, over which there is so much controversy, concluding with the keen observation that the river is still there and they who still disbe-

lieve may go and see for themselves. Full details he will present later. Richard Harding Davis from Vera Cruz writes of "When a War is Not a War," and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge has a delightful little fancy, "The Diversions of a Convalescent." "Who is Silvia? An Aspect of Feminism" by Alice Duer Miller, "Abroad With Jane" by E. S. Martin, and the usual array of good fiction, verse and general reading complete the number.

Sunset for July is, naturally enough, an out of doors number. Peter Clark Macfarlane is the headliner, with an article, "California the Land of Promise," a glowing appreciation of the state, its people and its landscapes. Rufus Steele follows logically with a sketch, "In a Friendly Outdoors" and E. Alexander Powell continues his series, "Auto-birds of Passage." A story of timely interest, "The Lady of the Curios," is a romance of Mexico by Brevard Mays Connor. In addition to other fiction and articles of special interest to the coast, there is in the "Interesting Westerners," a sketch of Miss Lucretia Del Valle by Clara M. Greening, in which certain press agent stories of the star of the "Mission Play" are exploded.

Two views of the most enigmatic character in public life today, Francisco Villa, are published in World's Work for July. One is by Joseph Rogers Taylor, Associated Press correspondent with Villa's army in the campaign against Torreón, the other by George Marvin. Neither seeks to defend the genius of the Constitutionalist army against the accusations of cruelty and disregard of the customary amenities of warfare, but like almost all other writers who have told of Villa from personal experience, they find, in spite of all this, that he is no mere butcher, but a man capable of sensing the difficulties of a situation and keeping his head, as he did at Juarez when Carranza sent out his ill-considered defiance of United States. Yet neither can see him as a presidential possibility. Other features of the magazine are the review of the month, practical discussions of investments, an article on "Training New Leaders for the Industrial South" by Walter A. Dyer, and a great variety of other articles, biographical, scientific, industrial and economic.

AT THE THEATERS

(Continued from Page 9.)

with one hand alone. Percy Bronson and Winnie Baldwin are a team of local favorites whose return after a full Orpheum tour should be very welcome. Willette Whitaker, with F. Wilbur Hill, presents a series of studies of darky character that she has made from life. McMahon, Diamond & Clemence return with their scarecrow dance. The holdovers include, beside Miss Surratt, James H. Cullen, Walter DeLeon and "Muggins" Davies in a new act, "In Real Life," and Stelling & Revell. There will be the usual symphony concert and the Hearst-Selig pictures.

NEWS OF THE EASTERN STAGE

Defying the approaching summer, "Peg o' My Heart" has opened its engagement in Chicago, with Peggy O'Neil in the title part. It seems to have made as big a hit there as it did in New York and the engagement at the Garrick is for an indefinite period. Gilbert Douglas, who played Alaric all season in one of the touring companies, made a jump clear from London, England, upon a cable request from Oliver Morosco, reaching his destination just in time to don his make-up and appear at the opening, which was a matinee at Michigan City, the company assembling there for an out of town performance,

previous to the premier in Chicago last Monday night. Mr. Morosco, apparently, has already won in his controversy with the author, Hartley Manners, and Laurette Taylor, for the Chicago opening was unaccompanied by legal complications, although Miss Taylor cabled a lengthy complaint to the Chicago papers.

Incidentally, Mr. Manners has established an important precedent in connection with his royalties in the New York run. Ticket speculation has now become a recognized thing, and is operated upon a basis whereby the theater shares in the graft. Author's contracts ordinarily provide that the royalty is to be paid upon a basis of the receipts as shown by the box office statement, and of course the statements do not show the returns from speculation. Manners protected himself in this respect, however, and succeeded in collecting \$2,200 as his percentage of the speculative operations.

Los Angeles received considerable attention in the dramatic columns of the New York newspapers through the action brought to prevent young folks from attending the performances of "Damaged Goods," but none of the papers took the suit seriously.

Channing Pollock was not elected justice of the peace at Shoreham after all, and so will be unable to enrich himself by cornering the theatrical marriage business. Rennold Wolf, in the New York Telegraph says: "The cruel fact is that late returns from the backwoods districts where rum and lawlessness prevail, indicate Mr. Pollock's defeat by an overwhelming majority. Virtue and decency are again dragged in the dust, and corruption reigns in Shoreham."

Carroll McComas, daughter of Judge McComas of Los Angeles, who has won popularity with every appearance, will be the leading woman of a new play by Paul Wiltach, to be produced by John C. Fisher. It is called, "What Happened at 22," and is said to handle the "crook" idea from a new viewpoint, that of a criminal whose knowledge of his own cleverness is his own undoing. A suggestion of "Jim the Penman" there.

Another player who has many friends in Los Angeles, will be seen in an early fall production. He is Joseph Kilgour, and he will appear in "Along Came Ruth," to begin its season in Boston early in the season. Maude Hanaford will have the name part. Another Boston opening will be November 1 at the Plymouth Theater when Cyril Maude will begin his second American tour with "Grumpy" once more as his medium. Maude's brother, Arthur, is a leading actor in a moving picture company in Los Angeles. Still another play to begin its career in Boston will be "Wild Oats," by Thomas H. Ince and William H. Clifford, which will be produced by A. H. Woods in addition to the other five pieces which he has announced.

Gabriel D'Annunzio's spectacular moving picture, "Cabiria," is headed for the coast. It will open in San Francisco soon, and be seen in Los Angeles later.

"The Yellow Ticket" and "The Things That Count" are the latest of the important runs to be brought to a close, the official reason for the demise of the former being that John Mason, the principal actor, has to begin rehearsals for the Owen Davis play, "Drugged," the name of which has been changed to "The Jail Bird." This is one case in which most of the members of the company were not sorry to see the engagement end, because most of the men are required to wear heavy overcoats. Having had six months' steady employment, most of them are in a position to

afford a vacation, especially as the uniformly good work of the cast insures profitable contracts for the coming season.

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PRIMARIES AUGUST 25

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
April 24, 1914

023018. Non-coal.
NOTICE is hereby given that James T. L. Harris, whose post-office address is Westgate, California, did, on the 18th day of March, 1914, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 023018, to purchase the SE¼ SW¼, Sec. 19; SW¼ SW¼, Sec. 20; and N¼ NW¼, Sec. 29, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at four hundred dollars, the stone at \$200.00, and the land at \$200.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 13th day of July, 1914, before the Register and Receiver, United States Land Office, at Los Angeles, California. Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

Stocks & Bonds

Bullish and bearish events have each commanded about equal attention in local financial circles this week. The most important of the former was the excellent showing by local banking institutions in their semi-annual statements; the predominating bearish influence was another decline in the price of crude oil. The bullish news did not affect the stock market directly, although it caused improvement in general sentiment; while the drop in crude oil had been pretty well discounted, it nevertheless left a depressed feeling in its wake.

The most significant item in the statement of the banking institutions was the increase of \$4,000,000 in aggregate deposits in the last six months. There was also a gain of more than \$3,000,000 in total resources. Loans and discounts revealed a decrease of about \$500,000, an evidence of the endeavors of banks to reduce weak accounts, and thereby strengthen their position. Industrial lines have recorded satisfactory progress in the last fiscal year, considering the disturbed situation.

The decline in oil prices averaged about 5 cents a barrel, varying from 2 1/4 to 10 cents, according to field and gravity. It did not affect heavy oil, the light grades now being the only source of over production. Unless there is a concerted effort to curtail the extent of field operations in gusher territory in the state, there is little chance for aught but a further reduction of rates.

While there was slight shading in prices of oil issues toward the end of the week, coincident with the cut in oil, the most salient development in the stock market was the decline in Los Angeles Investment. In the face of quite favorable recent news developments, this stock has fallen off to 60 cents a share, and has reacted but little at present writing; in fact, the tendency is still weak. The price, of course, is a new low one for investment. The weakness is largely technical. The market is absolutely lacking in support, and any selling order of consequence has a tendency to displace what little bidding power there is.

Union Oil stock has moved narrowly around \$67. The market is devoid of news concerning the company. The volume of business has been fair in the stock, comparatively speaking. Amalgamated and West Coast Oil companies have declared their regular monthly dividends at unchanged rates. The stocks are about the same and are not traded in. Associated shows little variation. Low-priced issues are rather soft, except Maricopa Queen, for which there has been some demand. United is also an exception, about holding its own.

Several offboard trades in bonds have been reported, including Pacific Electric fives at 101 1/4; Los Angeles Pacific at 101; Associated at 98 1/2. One \$1000 Pacific Light & Power five sold on the exchange at 89 1/4. Bank and mining issues have been featureless.

Estimates are that nearly \$7,000,000 will be placed in circulation as a result of the July disbursements, and this in Southern California, which

should help matters for the time being. The general situation is virtually unchanged.

Banks and Banking

Since February Los Angeles bank deposits have increased close to \$4,000,000 as shown by the statements of the thirty-one local banks June 30. The aggregate of deposits in the banks at the beginning of business July 1 was \$174,463,579.54 as compared with \$170,468,979.18 January 1 of this year. Twenty of the banks with savings departments distributed \$1,450,847.29 in interest dividends. Stockholders of the different banks received approximately \$1,196,636 in dividends for the six months of 1914. An increase of about \$3,367,000 in the total resources of the banks is shown. The aggregate of resources July 1 was \$206,046,062.68. The surplus and undivided profits accounts of the banks have increased \$136,768, and the aggregate now is \$11,957,000. There has been little change in the capital stock of the 31 banks, the total being \$16,155,900. A slight contraction is shown in the loans and investments items. The total July 1 was \$154,825,447.50, as against an aggregate of \$155,382,971.76 January 1.

Savings banks in Los Angeles reflect the staple prosperity of the people in the most direct manner. Statements of condition July 1 afford interesting statistics along this line. The Security Trust and Savings Bank, for example, shows a surplus of \$1,000,000 on a capital of \$1,800,000 with undivided profits of \$767,916.21 and deposits of \$42,263,408.30, a record revelation. The loan account of \$28,185,231.91 leaves a goodly reserve margin in bonds, cash and sight exchange of \$16,665,723.16. Dividends to stockholders footed \$144,000 and interest paid to its 88,378 depositors for the last six months amounted to \$645,352.31. With total resources close to \$46,000,000 it is certainly a handsome showing from every viewpoint.

With deposits almost reaching \$20,000,000, capital and surplus and undivided profits of \$2,113,638.72 and loans of \$17,170,283.83, leaving nearly \$5,000,000 in cash and bonds to reserve, the German American Trust and Savings Bank statement indicates a gratifying growth of business. Dividends to stockholders were \$100,000 and interest paid depositors totaled \$299,510.30.

Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank reports deposits of \$17,548,245.65, loans and investments of \$17,174,097, capital, surplus and undivided profits \$2,940,792.52. The bank which is owned by the stockholders of the First National paid \$75,000 in dividends and \$225,752.66 in interest to its depositors.

Merging of the Federal Bank with the Hibernian has given an added impetus to the stable business of that growing financial institution which has demonstrated its ability to pay 5 per cent on term savings deposits by reducing its fixed charges by reason of its second story banking rooms. From total deposits of \$563,943.54 January 1, 1912, the statement of July 1, 1914, shows \$2,910,240.32. The paid in capital has been increased to \$325,000 and the surplus and undivided profits show \$29,219.57.

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS

NAME.

OFFICERS.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
S. W. Cor. Third and Main

A. J. WATERS, President.
E. T. PETTIGREW, Cashier.
Capital, \$1,500,000. Surplus and Profits, \$700,000.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK
401 South Spring, Cor. Fourth

W. A. BONYNGE, President.
R. S. HEATON, Cashier.
Capital, \$300,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$180,000.00.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
S. W. Cor. Seventh and Spring

J. M. ELLIOTT, President.
W. T. S. HAMMOND, Cashier.
Capital, \$1,500,000; Surplus & Profits, \$2,502,664; Deposits, \$20,000,000.

FARMERS & MERCHANTS NAT. BANK
Corner Fourth and Main

I. W. HELLMAN, President.
V. H. ROSSETTI, Cashier.
Capital, \$1,500,000.
Surplus and Profits, \$2,000,000.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
S. E. Cor. Third and Spring

W. H. HOLLIDAY, President.
J. H. RAMBOZ, Cashier.
Capital, \$1,000,000.
Surplus and Profits, \$500,000.

NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA
N. E. Cor. Fourth and Spring

J. E. FISHEBURN, President.
H. S. McKEE, Cashier.
Capital, \$500,000.00. Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$200,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Calif.,
May 20th, 1914.

Non-coal. 020471.
NOTICE is hereby given that Grace N. Shirley, whose post-office address is 2214 3rd street, Santa Monica, Cal., did on the 6th day of October, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 020471, to purchase the SW 1/4 NE 1/4, and W 1/4 SE 1/4, Section 10, Township 1 S., Range 19 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$300.00, the stone estimated at \$150.00, and the land \$150.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application and sworn statement on the 4th day of August, 1914, at 11:00 a. m., before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, Calif.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
May 12, 1914.

Non-coal. 020374.
NOTICE is hereby given that Lynn H. Case, whose post-office address is 1327 3rd St., Santa Monica, California, did on the 24th day of September, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 020374, to purchase the SW 1/4 SE 1/4, Section 3, Township 1 S., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provision of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$50.00, and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 22nd day of July, 1914, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Calif.,
June 19, 1914.

Non-coal. 05378.
NOTICE is hereby given that Annie Patrovsky, of Los Angeles, California, widow of Peter Patrovsky, who, on July 2, 1907, made homestead entry No. 11405, Serial No. 05378, for NE 1/4 SW 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4, Section 29, Township 1 N., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 9:00 A. M., on the 7th day of August, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Elmer Stevenson, Charles Bemis, Anton Weber, Henry Jones, all of Calabasas, California.
[July 25] FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
May 13, 1914.

Non-coal. 017972.
NOTICE is hereby given that Frank C. Prescott, Jr., whose post-office address is 442 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 7th day of March, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 017972, to purchase the NE 1/4, Section 6, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, and the

PHONES

Home
60478;
Main
2875

W. W. MINES & CO.
REAL ESTATE

W. W. MINES & CO.
REAL ESTATE

4th Floor Realty Board Bldg. 631 S. Spring Street

stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$200.00, and the land \$200.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 24th day of July, 1914, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
May 2, 1914.

Non-coal. 020475.
NOTICE is hereby given that Claude M. Allen, whose post-office address is Topanga, California, did, on the 6th day of October, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 020475, to purchase the SE 1/4 SE 1/4, Section 34, Township 1 N., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised, at One Hundred Dollars, the stone at \$50.00, and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 11th day of August, 1914, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
May 8, 1914.

Non-coal. 021109.
NOTICE is hereby given that William D. McConnell, whose post-office address is 1639 Gower St., Hollywood, California, did, on the 2nd day of December, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 021109, to purchase the NE 1/4 NE 1/4, Section 20, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised at \$100.00, the stone at \$50.00 and the land at \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 21st day of July, 1914, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at 10:00 a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.